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Lawson
Biography
to mark
100/78

By **JOE BOLAND**
Tribune-Star writer

Masons from throughout Indiana will gather at the Terre Haute Scottish Rite Cathedral Feb. 11 to honor a local centenarian who will mark his 78th anniversary as a Mason Monday.

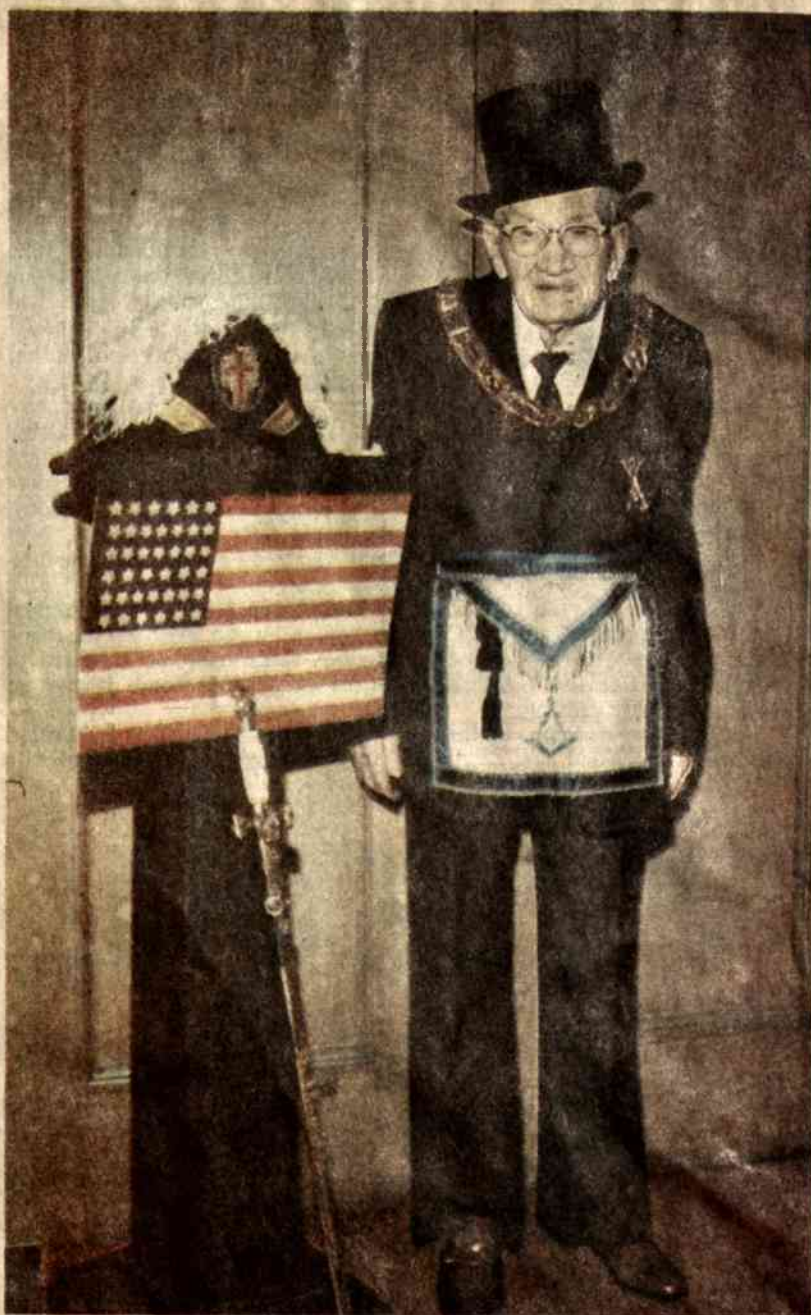
Alexander N. Lawson, 1612 Fourth Ave., will be the guest of honor at a reception following the regular stated meeting of Scottish Rite Valley of Terre Haute. Lawson will observe both the 100th anniversary of his birth and the 78th anniversary of his admission to a Masonic lodge Monday.

Earle O. Prater, Scottish Rite executive secretary, said representatives of the Indiana Grand Lodge and Grand York Rite bodies will join with Lawson's Knightsville Lodge No. 409 and local Scottish and York Rite bodies in salute. Prater will serve as master of ceremonies for the occasion.

PRATER SAID the regular stated meeting will be abbreviated to permit the program for Lawson to begin at 8 p.m. Non-members of the Scottish Rite will be treated to a tour of the Masonic Museum housed in the local cathedral, which is the only Masonic museum in the state.

The program in Lawson's honor will be conducted on the cathedral stage and organ music will be provided by David Frazee. All who attend the program will be asked to sign a guest book which will be presented to Lawson, along with other gifts. A cake will be wheeled on stage to the sound of "Happy Birthday" sung by the audience as the climax of the program. Other refreshments will be served.

Prater said special guests will include Lawson's family, including five daughters: Mrs. Elizabeth Blain, South Whitley; Mrs. Virginia Denges, Indianapolis; Mrs. Marg Myers, Anderson; Mrs. Agnes Crawford, Terre Haute; and Mrs. Jane Hale, Compton, Calif.; 12 grandchildren, 23 great-grandchildren and a great-great-grandson.



Scottish Rite to honor Alexander N. Lawson

Scottish Rite of Freemasonry will honor Alexander N. Lawson during special ceremonies February 11. Lawson will be 100 years old Monday, Feb. 2 and has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for 78 years. He is shown in the lobby of the Scottish Rite Cathedral attired as he looked in 1912 as Master of the Knightsville Masonic Lodge. He wears the Master's hat, collar, jewel and his 1912 apron. He is standing next to his Knight's Templar Chapeau and sword. The 36-star American Flag was our nation's banner in 1881 when he was born.

Staff photo/Bill Williams

Lawson, Alexander

LAWSON AND HIS his wife, the former Janet Spence, had been married 70 years before her death.

Prater said all members of the Scottish Rite, Knightsville Masonic Lodge, York Rite bodies and their invited guests are welcome to attend the festivities.

Lawson received the entered apprentice degree on Feb. 2, 1903, his 22nd birthday. He received the

fellow craft degree Feb. 14 of the same year and a week later, on George Washington's birthday anniversary, Lawson was raised to the degree of master mason. He served his lodge as worshipful master in 1912.

At the age of 92, in November 1973, Lawson received the Scottish Rite degrees.

IN A LETTER of congratulations sent to Lawson, Indiana Grand Master Robert H. Miller said, "You have achieved a rare milestone in life and in freemasonry; but it is of even greater importance that you have filled those years with service. You have given of your time and talents to the fraternity by serving your lodge as worshipful master and your dedication to the craft has made it possible for freemasonry today to be a vital and active force for good throughout Indiana."

Stanley F. Maxwell, sovereign grand commander of the Scottish Rite Supreme Council for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, also sent Lawson a letter of congratulations.

Lazzell,
Debbie
Blevins

City's first female

TS JAN 13 1980

firefighter blazes trail

By KATHY GURCHIEK
Society Editor

Editor's note: This is the fourth in a 10-part series profiling local women in non-traditional jobs.

Most little girls don't grow up to be firefighters. Debbie Blevins Lazzell is different. Perched on the back of a fire truck, an oversized coat dwarfing her small, 5-foot-3-inch frame, Terre Haute's first female firefighter still draws double-takes from passersby.

And six months later, she's proven skeptics wrong. They never thought she would last.

"A lot of the men thought I wouldn't last over two months... (and) some of them thought I wouldn't last two weeks," she now recalls.

Unlike some men who as little boys aspire to be firemen, firefighting had not been a long-time goal for the woman who had considered a major in environmental health during her two years at Indiana State University.

"When I had gone to ISU, I hadn't really planned on becoming a firefighter. It hadn't entered my mind until the last year or so, and I just thought it'd be interesting. It seemed to be a challenge... something interesting to do and to see if women were able to handle it..."

The 28-year-old Mrs. Lazzell took a circuitous route to the fire station, becoming an emergency medical technician (EMT) for the Terre Haute Ambulance Service (now Vigo County Ambulance Service, where she works part-time in addition to her full-time job on the fire department).

"When I had taken the EMT class (in Greencastle), there weren't any women EMT's working out there in the field in Terre Haute. There were a few in the hospitals, but there weren't any EMT's out there in the field. I thought... once that was broken, then maybe later on they'd accept it a little bit better on the fire department."

As an EMT, she came in contact with some firemen who suggested she "try getting on to see what would happen."

What happened was a two-month hiring dispute among members of the Fire Department Pension Board concerning the hiring of Mrs. Lazzell and three men.

The four were denied entry to the pension program because five of the seven board members wanted the applicants to submit to an aptitude test and psychological and physical examinations prior to joining the department.

Former Mayor William J. Brighton and former Fire Chief LeRoy Shipley, both pension board members, were the lone supporters of the four applicants. The two indicated no firefighters in the past seven years had been subjected to such tests, and Brighton charged the move was made to keep a woman from joining the force.

The hiring of Mrs. Lazzell and the other three applicants was finally approved by the board in August, and a hiring policy to be used for future Fire Department applicants resulted from the dispute.

"It gives you a good feeling (achieving a 'first'), but at the same time you have to pay a lot to be the first one. You have to go through a lot more than somebody else would. It would be twice as hard for me as it would be for the second or third person coming through," she acknowledges now.

Although her family was against her job at first ("My dad thought, 'I don't want my daughter out there fighting fires or whatever,'" she did receive support.

"I found a lot of people in Terre Haute willing to back me up... they felt like this gave women more opportunity for everybody. But since I've gotten on, they've hired more women in the post office itself, and they've hired two or three women for the police department."

The reactions of some of the men were less than enthusiastic.

"They made it very explicit that they didn't want me there," she says matter-of-factly. "First it kind of bothered me, it really did." There were no pranks, but "when I first started on they made it a point to be known that they didn't want women in the department."

Husband Jay, sitting next to her in their green shag-carpeted apartment, worked with his wife as an EMT prior to the marriage in November. He is supportive of her but admits, "at first I didn't like it and in some respects I still don't like it... I kind of feel now how the wives feel when I hear her go out. I know it's a bad fire, but..."

His prime concern though, he added, was the reaction of the men. "The only thing that really bothered

me about it was her treatment — how she's gonna be treated (by the men)... if she's going to be treated like a rookie or somebody trying to invade their privacy. And some of the guys in my estimation handled it good and some of them didn't."

"At first it was a little hard for everybody," his wife concedes. "It seemed like they worked against me instead of working with me, but in the fire station I'm at now, they work really well together."

Another obstacle was the reaction of some of the wives of the firefighters, who were resistant to the idea of having a female working with their husbands on a 24-hour basis.

"I have met some wives that have been very nice. At first they said, 'well I don't want my husband working with women for 24-hours, because they're going to be sleeping in the same place...' It's just a sense of trust. They're afraid their husbands might do something... I just say if it's going to present that much a problem, it's just something we're going to have to work out."

Community Affairs File

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LAZZELL, DEBBIE BLEVINS
SEE ALSO: Fire Department File on First Women Firefighter

She says she is always ready to sit down and discuss the situation with the wives. "I've talked to one or two of the wives (at the firehouse where she is now stationed) and they've been real nice and they know how I feel. And they understand my point of view and they understand their husband's point of view. We've been able to talk and have it really work out."

She readily admits, though, that she would prefer more privacy in the station at night than what the locker between each bed offers. "I'd just as soon be in a room by my own. I'm not too enthused with sleeping (in the same room) with six or seven guys," and has adapted to the situation by wearing the same night clothing as the men: gym shorts and a T-shirt.

Since joining the fire department, Mrs. Lazzell has made some discoveries about herself. "I feel like with this job I've grown — not so much physically as mentally and emotionally... when I first went on, I was scared to death of people and things and what they thought... I feel like I'm more capable of handling things now than I did before I went on."

Still she admits to some doubts.

"Yeah, there's a lot of times when you've been on the fire for a couple of hours and you get tired and it's in the middle of the night. You're standing thinking 'what am I doing here? There's got to be a better place than this.'

But everybody goes through that, even the men do. When you're standing there and your nose is running and your eyes are all watery and you feel just yukky and you come back and just stink of smoke... you think, 'well is it really worth it?'"

Then "you see what you've done. And if you're able to save a house, you know that you're there protecting the community and you feel better because you know you're out there doing your job and you know you've done the best you can. It's worthwhile sometimes."

Despite being in a non-traditional job, she doesn't consider herself a 'women's libber.' "I wouldn't say

that I totally believed in women lib... Sometimes they can do more harm than they can good, 'cause a lot of men feel like they're being pressured by women's lib. They think that women have the right to do certain things, but then they feel like their world is being invaded by women."

She finds her job interesting, and wants to learn all there is about firefighting, but says her home life comes first. "There will probably be a time when I want to be home after we have maybe two or three children... I wouldn't want to be working full time the rest of my life. I want to be home taking care of my kids and my husband."

She knows where her priorities are. "I don't want my home life and my married life to come second. My family comes first, and then my career," she says, and considers her husband the "breadwinner."

But for now, Debbie Blevins Lazzell rides ready to catch the plug of a fire hydrant when that next alarm sounds. Where there's smoke...



In pole position

Debbie Blevins Lazzell, approved by the Fire Department Pension Board on Aug. 21, 1979, has the distinction of being the city's first and only female firefighter.

Staff Photo/Willis

Antoinette Dakin Leach

Antoinette Dakin Leach was the first woman to be admitted to the bar in the State of Indiana. Although, in 1875, Elizabeth Eaglesfield was admitted to practice law by the Vigo County Bar, she was not formally admitted to the bar in this state, and she married and moved to Michigan where she practiced as an attorney.

A.D. Leach was properly qualified to practice law, but was refused admission to the Sullivan Bar in 1891 by Judge John C. Briggs on the grounds that women should not practice law because they were not voters. She took her appeal from the Sullivan-Greene Circuit Court to the Indiana Supreme Court. The Supreme Court reversed the judgment on June 14, 1893, and its decision said that "while voters are granted admission to practice there is no denial of such right to women, and it must be held to exist as long as not forbidden by law. That which is expressed does not make that which is silent cease." The decision continued:

The right to practice law is not a political question, but belongs to that class of rights inherent in every citizen, and pertains to the fundamental duty of every inhabitant to gain a livelihood. Judge Cooley said: "To forbid to an individual or class the right to the acquisition or enjoyment of property in such manner as should be permitted to the community at large, would be to deprive them of liberty in particulars of primary importance." (Anthony 626)

A.D. Leach was formally sworn and admitted to the Sullivan County Bar on October 10, 1893. She then served both as president and vice president of the Sullivan Bar Association.

In addition, she practiced before the Indiana Supreme Court on June 21, 1894.

Antoinette Dakin Leach was born on April 3, 1859 in Indianapolis. This year proved to be a propitious year for feminists in Indiana. During the 1850's, women in Indiana were beginning to demand property rights and suffrage. On January 19, 1859, a woman's rights petition was presented to a joint convention of the Indiana General Assembly. This petition was signed by over one thousand people from Wayne County, and for the first time, three women addressed the joint session.

The family of A.D. Leach moved to Sullivan, Indiana from Gosport when she was twelve years old. She was always known to her schoolmates as Antoinette Dakin Brighton, but Brighton was her stepfather's name. Her father died when she was only a few months old, and when her mother remarried later, her stepfather adopted her. She began Ascension SEminary in the first year that it moved to Sullivan from Farmersburg. It was started by Professor William T. Crawford after his return from the Civil War in 1865, and in 1872 his school was consolidated with the high school in Sullivan. His department was ran as a normal school in connection with the regular town schools, and the school was claimed as the pioneer normal school in Indiana (Wolfe 132).

Her parents must have felt it was important for her to get a good education because not all females were afforded an opportunity such as this in the 1870's. She attended the Normal Department which ran three terms a year at the

cost of nine dollars a term. During her last term at Ascension, the female students comprised about forty percent of the student body. The school was connected to a literary society which offered drill in declamation, debate, and composition. Moreover, if she took advantage of this, it probably turned out to be a great benefit to her future career. She graduated from Ascension Seminary in 1875, and she was immediately commissioned to teach at a school just outside of Sullivan. At sixteen she began teaching for her former teacher, John T. Hays, in Sullivan. John T. Hays was the father of Will H. Hays who was, at one time, president of the Motion Picture Producer's and Distributor's Association, Inc..

After teaching for a few years, she enrolled at Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, and while she was still a student, she married George W. Leach. It is doubtful that she continued there as a student after she married. They were married in Sullivan on May 6, 1879, and they were living in Sullivan for the 1880 census. Her daughter, Hortense Eugenia, was born on February 1, 1880, and was listed in the household as being born in Indiana. Her mother, Lydia Brighton, was also listed as living in the household. They also had one other child, George W. Leach Jr., born on January 19, 1882.

She considered herself scholarly, therefore, prior to her marriage she made an agreement with her future husband that she would be able to pursue a profession. She became interested in the law while she was tracing her geneology. She traced hers back to Anneke Jeans Bogardos. Consequently,

she enrolled in the University of Tennessee School of Law in 1884, and received her law degree from there. This school was located in Knoxville, Tennessee which was a long way to go to pursue an education. However, many Law Schools would not accept women. Indiana University's School of Law was closed for ten years, and was not reestablished until 1889, so this could be one reason she chose to go to Tennessee. She continued law studies in Detroit, and then she returned to Sullivan where she worked and gained experience in the law office of John S. Bays.

In the early stages of development, lawyers would study under a practicing lawyer or if they were lucky, they might study at a European University. They would appear before the bar and begin to practice. The profession of law was very busy because America was experiencing new problems which required new laws to be written. Moreover, real estate transactions, commercial transactions, and criminals all required attention. Because they feared the profession would become overcrowded, the American Bar Association was formed in 1878. This limited the number of people entering the profession, therefore the prestige and financial rewards were increased, and women were not allowed (Herstory 103).

A.D. Leach was a Court Reporter in the Sullivan-Greene County Circuit Court from 1887 to 1893. In fact, she introduced shorthand and typewriting in Sullivan at a time when not even the clerk of the Supreme Court of Indiana had a typewriter. There was a diploma found, which had been issued in 1902, from the Antoinette D. Leach School of Stenography.

She continued her association with the law firm of John S. Bays, and in 1891 she applied for admission to the Sullivan County Bar. After she was denied, John S. Bays, her attorney, represented her in her appeal to the Indiana Supreme Court, and when their decision was reached, the order from this Court was recorded in the Sullivan Circuit Court Order Book No. 36, page 352.

During this time she stayed on in Mr. Bay's office, but she did have her own office by 1898. She was known to help women with their particular problems. In a letter from her to a client, Mrs. Thrasher, concerning tax receipts, she advised Mrs. Thrasher to file her receipts away "as you never know when you may need them." At this time, women could not sit on juries, could not vote, and few could initiate divorce proceedings against their husbands. Divorce was thought to be the end of the family, therefore it was a very controversial issue, so they sometimes needed legal advice from someone they felt had their best interests in mind (Herstory 202).

A.D. Leach became very involved in the Women's Suffrage Movement. By the 1880's, the women in the Women's Rights Movement were able to get the law adjusted in a number of states to permit married women to be able to retain their earnings, and to own property of their own. On the other hand, each state varied and there was no federal law applying to all states granting women equal rights. There were many nineteenth century women feminists who served as models for the younger feminists of the early twentieth century,

but she became a follower of Susan B. Anthony on whose birthday she always displayed the American Flag.

Indiana was one of the first states to form a Women's Suffrage Association in 1851, except there were long periods when it was inactive, and other periods when it flourished. In 1851, Indiana adopted a constitution which was very liberal compared to other states, therefore, women did not feel pressured by unjust laws in Indiana. Furthermore, there was coeducation from an early date, so there was not a continued fight for rights. After 1900 there was an inactive period in which the National American Suffrage Association tried to reactivate by calling a convention in Kokomo. They were not able to accomplish much except to elect officers. The next convention was called to meet in Logansport on March 16 and 17, 1909. Only seven clubs sent delegates, but they generated a good deal of publicity. The Logansport Reporter published a suffrage edition on the seventeenth with one page edited by the Suffrage Association. To illustrate, the Indianapolis News carried a small news item about the convention. It said that it was the first annual convention of the Women's State Suffrage League, and delegates and representatives were from all the suffrage societies and affiliated clubs in the state. These women were able to generate publicity which seemed to put the Suffrage Movement on a firmer foundation than it really was, and this was essential for the growth of the organization so that their goals could be accomplished. This was also the first evidence that A.D. Leach was involved in the Equal Rights Movement.

At this convention, she was made State organizer (Harper 166-167).

During the month of June 1911, the Municipal League held its annual meeting in Crawfordsville, and they asked the Equal Suffrage Association (they must have changed the name) to provide speakers, so on June 20, Mrs. Noland, Miss Noble, and Mrs. Leach responded. After their speeches, the league gave them a large applause, but they did not attach too much importance to women's suffrage. A.D. Leach denounced the proposed new State Constitution, and gave a speech about whether women should be allowed to vote in Municipal affairs. The following is an excerpted part of her speech:

During the last term of the legislature there was before that body two separate propositions having for their object the enfranchisement of women. One proposition was to give them the right of municipal franchise only through the enactment of a law for that purpose by the legislature, and the other proposition was to submit to the people an amendment to the Constitution with a view to omitting the word 'male' from the Constitution, thus giving to women the full right of suffrage. Both of these propositions were well supported, and it seemed at one time that something would result from the effort, but at this time the powers seemed to see that something must be done to counteract the influence which had been gained by the women in their campaign, and, as a result, the Constitution was proposed.

The proposed Constitution was planned to continue to decline to give women the right to vote and to confer this privilege upon men. But this question will continue before the people until it is solved right. And, if put to the vote of the people, they will vote favorable to conferring the right of suffrage upon women.

She also thought that the only remedy was a constitutional

amendment giving them the right to vote, and that this amendment must be added to the present Constitution or a new one.

She also felt that an act passed by the General Assembly would not suffice, and it would not be effective as long as the present Constitution existed in its present form of only giving the power to vote to the males who qualify as voters (Urges Right to Cast Vote).

This same year, 1911, the Equal Suffrage Association established a monthly journal, Woman Citizen, and it was published in Indianapolis with A.D. Leach as editor. It existed for two years, and during this time she was a partner in the law firm of Enslow and Leach in Indianapolis. This was probably a good time for her to be absent from Sullivan. The State prosecuted her husband during the month of May 1911 for "running blind tiger" which meant selling liquor illegally. Sullivan County was a dry county, and George Leach was caught buying whiskey from Hulman and Company to sell in Sullivan. He usually hired someone to do the purchasing, and had the whiskey shipped in other names besides his own.

The trial attracted wide attention. He was found guilty and given ninety days in jail and a fine of five hundred dollars. It was reported that this was the largest sentence in a case of this kind to be given in Sullivan Circuit Court. They appealed to the Supreme Court of Indiana, therefore, he did not have to go to jail until their opinion was delivered, which turned out to be March 26, 1912. He then surrendered to the county Sheriff (Leach Begins his Term).

He was released from jail the first of the year when the court found that he had already been in jail one day for every dollar of his unremitted fines. Thus, he brought a habeas corpus petition after Governor Marshall remitted four hundred dollars of his five hundred dollar fine (Leach is given Christmas Present).

On June 28 and 29, 1912, the Equal Suffrage League held their annual convention, and A.D. Leach was elected as a member of the National Executive Committee. However, she was unable to attend the convention due to the serious illness of her daughter who lived in Chicago. Nevertheless, she sent a telegram of greeting to the convention. Not long after this, she joined the Progressive party - or Bull Moose party - of the Ex-President, Theodore Roosevelt. She definitely was not afraid to express her political thoughts because she began wearing a red bandana handkerchief about her neck as an expression of loyalty to Roosevelt. She came out for the Progressive Party because Roosevelt was for equal suffrage, and before this she was a Democrat. The Bull Moose Convention in 1912 endorsed women's suffrage, and a host of social welfare and business control measures. The Suffrage Movement became an important part of the Progressive coalition. They called for a constitutional amendment granting women the right to vote. Hence, the women's movement was given some legitimacy therefore reviving the suffrage campaigns and giving them a boost.

About the time that her husband, George Leach, was released from jail, A.D. Leach was retained as counsel for

Henry Cushman of Dugger. He was being tried for first degree murder which took place in broad daylight in front of a large number of people. The trial was venued to Clay Circuit Court. This was probably done because of the amount of publicity that was generated when he shot James Pipes.

At the Equal Suffrage Association's convention in 1915, she was appointed to a committee to interview candidates for the Spring election. She could have been working at the State level during this time. Mrs. O.H.P. Belmont was a co-worker and friend, and said of her: "Antoinette D. Leach is the most capable advocate of the Equal Suffrage Movement since Susan B. Anthony." She also spent some time in the New York office of the suffrage organization. She also lectured extensively in Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio when advocating justice for women was not a popular thing to do. She was known to always attend the national suffrage conventions.

A.D. Leach was forced to retire in 1917 because of ill health. Moreover, her husband died in 1919, and she then moved to Binghamton, New York to be near her children. Her son, George W. Leach Jr., was an actor in New York City, and her daughter's children, John and James Shepler lived in Oxford, New York, Mrs. Mary Antoinette Storch of Norwich, New York, and Milton Shepler and Mrs. Georgia S. Mathias of Binghamton, New York. She had a farm with her granddaughter, Georgia Mathias, who accompanied her on her many sojourns for suffrage, in Binghamton before her last illness. She died in Oxford, New York, June 11, 1922 and was brought back to Sullivan for burial.

On October 2, 1937 a memorial tablet to Antoinette D. Leach was presented and erected by the Alpha Xi Chapter of Phi Delta Delta Legal Fraternity in the Sullivan County Court House. On the day of the presentation, there were many noted people of the law profession represented and several telegrams were read from noted people.

She was a member of the progressive generation that won the right for women to vote. They were the ones who were able to bring the suffrage campaign to a successful conclusion. She was held in high esteem by both sexes in the community of Sullivan.

She was not afraid to blaze the trail for women, and this was further proved when she ran as a candidate for Representative in the Indiana Legislature in 1910. She was also very committed to an Equal Rights Amendment, which made her one of the more advanced in her thinking. She advocated justice for women so they could lead fuller lives. She was outstanding in all she undertook, and the Suffrage Movement came to a successful conclusion because of her and women like her.

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LEACH, ANTOINETTE



Antoinette D. Leach

A Centennial Legacy to Indiana Lawyers

**Inside: Annual Meeting Registration Materials
New Rules of Evidence Seminar • Women in the Law Banquet**

Women in the law: a centennial legacy of Antoinette Dakin Leach

By James E. Farmer

"The paramount destiny and mission of women are to fulfill the noble and benign offices of wife and mother."

So declared Justice Joseph P. Bradley of the United States Supreme Court in 1872 in denying the right of an Illinois woman to practice law. He was voicing a Victorian attitude that was common in the 1800s and which, in fact, was accepted by many women.

"Man is, or should be, woman's protector and defender," Justice Bradley stated. "The natural and proper timidity and delicacy which belongs to the female sex evidently unfits it for many of the occupations of civil life."

The jurist later was symbolically made to "eat his words" by women who indelicately rebelled at their inferior status and boldly battled for the right to law careers as they also sought the right to vote in public elections. By the year 1880, women had been admitted to the bar in 12 states and by 1914 all states had recognized that entitlement. The right to vote was not to be won until 1920.

Indiana's heroine in this liberating movement was Antoinette Dakin Leach of Sullivan, who challenged the denial of her admission to the bar and won an appeal to the Indiana Supreme Court which firmly established that right for women on June 14, 1893. Admission then was by local Circuit Courts and the judges had no uniform policy, despite the Leach denial, as at least two women had been granted that right prior to 1893.

Leach's petition was rejected by Judge John C. Briggs of Greene-Sullivan Circuit Court. Records of the case that are preserved in the

state archives indicate that he may have been deliberately setting the stage for a test of a state constitutional provision that: "Every person of good moral character, being a voter, shall be entitled to admission to practice law in all courts of justice."

Then 34 years old, Leach had received a law degree, reportedly from a school in Tennessee, and had been a court reporter for Judge Briggs' court for six years. She appeared before him on Feb. 14, 1893, with John S. Bays as her attorney and with affidavits of support from Sullivan attorneys Orion B. Harris, Milton A. Haddon and

John T. Hays, as well as Bays.

Judge Briggs, in findings of fact, acknowledged that Leach was a woman of good moral character, had sufficient knowledge of the law to qualify her, had offered to submit to an examination in the law, and was ready to take the oath "to faithfully and honestly discharge her duties as attorney at law." But as a conclusion of law, he stated that Leach, not being a voter, was not entitled to be admitted to the practice of law.

Thus the issue was drawn, and Bays filed the appeal with the Supreme Court on May 1, 1893. Whatever the manner of assigning



Sullivan County Historical Society



The Leach law office, 1896 — A pot-bellied stove dates this photograph of the Sullivan law office of Antoinette Dakin Leach. But she was ahead of her time in her

use of the typewriter (barely visible at the far right and in front of the stately swivel chair). The picture is from an 1896 "art souvenir" directory of Sullivan County.

cases, *In Re Petition of Leach, Ex Parte* became the responsibility of a judge who had joined that court only four months before. He was 38-year-old Leonard J. Hackney of Shelbyville, a Democrat, who in November 1892 had been elected to the Supreme bench after four years as Shelby Circuit Court judge. Whether or not he felt himself cursed in drawing such a high-profile, controversial case, Judge Hackney readily applied himself to the task and rendered his ruling in the short time of one and one-half months, on June 14, 1893.

Judge Hackney reversed the Cir-

cuit Court, stating that "while voters of good moral character are granted admission, upon application and proper evidence, there [should be] no denial of such right to women." He termed as "fictions" ancient customs relegating women to the domestic scene, and said, "If nature has endowed woman with wisdom, if our colleges have given her education, if her energy and diligence have led her to knowledge of the law, and if her ambition directs her to adopt the profession, shall it be said that forgotten fiction must bar the door against her?"

The judge added that "to enforce

supposed rules of common law for the exclusion of women" would thereby abridge their privileges as citizens. A provision in the state constitution, he reminded, stated that "the General Assembly shall not grant to any citizen, or class of citizens, privileges or immunities which upon the same terms shall not equally belong to all citizens."

The decision was not relished by many among the 2,450 lawyers then in the state. W. W. Thornton, an Indianapolis attorney, wrote in *The*

(continued on page 108)

Antoinette Dakin Leach
continued

Bench and Bar of Indiana in 1895 that the decision "has not been accepted by the bar." Because "only voters" could be admitted, he claimed, "no one seriously thought that a woman could be admitted." He added, "There was no prejudice against her admission, but simply an understanding that it was impossible."

Whatever the speed of the Supreme Court in granting her the right to become a lawyer, it was not until Oct. 10 that Leach was formally sworn and admitted to the Sullivan County bar. She may have been in no hurry because, in a petition to advance the appeal she filed on May 25, she stated she already was engaged in the practice of law, but was unable to appear in court because of the denial action.

She worked in the office of attorney Bays and did not have her own office until 1896. Apparently her practice consisted largely of counsel to women concerning peculiarities of the law regarding that sex. While the right to own



Indiana Supreme Court Collection

The ruling judge

Fresh on the Supreme Court, Judge Leonard J. Hackney firmly established the right of Indiana women to practice law, but his ruling created a stir among male lawyers.

property had been established, women had an unequal standing with men in entering contracts, bringing divorce actions and gaining custody of their own children,

and in other legal transactions. Because they were barred from voting, they also could not hold public office.

Leach made Page One of *The Indianapolis Star* of March 25, 1914, when she appeared before the State Board of Pardons to seek parole from a life sentence for convicted murderer Frank Trombley, a 68-year-old state prison inmate. She declared: "From the best information I can get, it was a case of both men being drunk and attempting to shoot each other. It so happened that Trombley fired first, thus saving his own life, but landing in prison. In the name of mercy I ask that this old man — a veteran of the Civil War — be released that he may spend his declining days outside of prison." The report did not say whether she won her plea.

Her celebrity status was indicated by her photograph and a second article also on Page One in the same edition. It discussed her woman's suffrage advocacy and stated she had practiced law for 21 years. She had been as active in politics "as a person can be without being a voter," it said, and added, "Though it may not have been exactly legal, she has the distinction of having been a delegate to the Democratic state convention of 1896 and having once served as a juror in the Sullivan Circuit Court."

Leach was remembered in the 1955 memoirs of Will H. Hays, a Sullivan (Ind.) native who was U.S. Postmaster General in 1921-22 and later a Hollywood movie czar. While he made no comment on the legality of it, Hays recalled that she ran as an independent candidate for state representative from Sullivan County in 1910. Even though she lost, he wrote, she persuaded the man who did win to introduce a bill calling for equal suffrage.

She was married to George W. Leach on May 6, 1879, after having completed a prenuptial agreement asserting her right to pursue a pro-

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lession. They had two children, Hortense Eugenia, born Feb. 1, 1880, and George W. Jr., born Jan. 19, 1882. Their marriage must have been an interesting one because George Leach also was to make the headlines. In 1911 he was charged with operating a "blind tiger," or selling liquor illegally in dry Sullivan County. He was convicted and appealed to the Supreme Court, but also lost there. He was jailed for nine months, which included time for \$500 in unpaid fines.

Teacher, lawyer, innovator, suffragette

After several years as a teacher, Leach had attended Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, and later enrolled at a law school in Tennessee. Her biography indicates she also studied law at Detroit for a time and with attorney Bays, with whom she shared a law office. Her college choices would have been affected by the fact that not all law schools accepted women students.

She was the first to use the typewriter, apparently a Remington, at Sullivan and no doubt one of the first in the state. While prior to that time pleadings had been handwritten exclusively, one of the petitions filed in *In Re Petition of Leach, Ex Parte* was typewritten and obviously by her hand. She had first used that writing machine when she was a court reporter. Similarly, she became versed in shorthand and taught it — no doubt the Gregg system introduced in 1888 — when she operated a school of stenography for some years.

A state and national leader in the movement to bring the right to vote to women, Leach was a popular speaker, editor of the National Equal Suffrage Association's monthly journal, *The Woman Citizen*, and a member of the association's executive committee. When a fire

Indiana's first woman lawyer: the historical evidence

Despite the fact that contemporaries of Antoinette Dakin Leach termed her Indiana's first woman lawyer, there is historical evidence that at least two others preceded her in that accomplishment.

This should be true since the ultimate authority must be the Circuit Court Order Book, stored in dusty courthouse attics, in which admissions to the bar were entered in the 1800s. Those records show Bessie Eaglesfield of Terre Haute approved in 1875 and CeDora Lieuellen of Danville accepted in 1886.

It was the 1893 appeal of Mrs. Leach of Sullivan to the State Supreme Court that firmly granted women the right to practice law. But admissions then were by Circuit Courts throughout the state and judges obviously were not uniform in their interpretations of the constitutional provisions on bar admissions. While Mrs. Leach's judge rejected her application, at least two other judges had readily approved the petitions of other women.

Supreme Court Judge Leonard J. Hackney, in ruling in *In Re Petition of Leach, Ex Parte* on June 14, 1893, apparently believed no Indiana woman had sought admission to the bar prior to Mrs. Leach. In discussing legal distinctions between married and unmarried women in his written opinion, Judge Hackney noted, "The fact that neither has chosen the legal profession before in this state, is no reason for holding that neither may not do so."

There was no central register of Indiana lawyers. In fact, if a person relied only on individual biographies and did not match one against another, five women might each hold the first title. At least that

distinction was claimed for each of them.

What then is the evidence as to the "first" rating?

Order Book No. 24 of Vigo Circuit Court shows that on Sept. 8, 1875,



University of Michigan

Elizabeth Eaglesfield
Terre Haute's 1875 admittee

William Mock, Esq., moved the court to admit Bessie Eaglesfield to practice law in all the courts of justice and that thereupon she was sworn. In setting out proof of her qualifications, the entry stated she was, among other things, "a voter." That would have been false, of course, but apparently it did not trouble the judge.

Thus, the 1875 date must bestow the first title on Miss Elizabeth (Bessie) Eaglesfield of Terre Haute. Ironically, her bar admission preceded her 1877 graduation from the University of Michigan School of Law. According to an 1890 article on

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(continued on page 110)

Antoinette Dakin Leach continued

destroyed her home and extensive law library, that loss and ill health forced her to retire from the law practice in 1917. She died on June 11, 1922, two years after seeing the right of franchise finally given to women.

A memorial to Mrs. Leach, which was read at the annual meeting of the Indiana State Bar Association on July 12, 1922, termed her a woman worthy of emulation and a credit to the legal profession. It noted that she had gathered together one of the finest working law libraries in Sullivan "and knew how to find therein the decisions which supported her theory of a case." She was a woman of fine personality, it said, and her contact with serious things did not detract from her womanly virtues.

While her first political priority was the vote for women, she served as Sullivan County chairman for the Progressive (Bull Moose) Party in the campaign of 1912, and was the first woman to be chairman of the Sullivan County Democratic Committee. She also was president of the Sullivan County Bar Association.

Author's note: For biographical information on Leach, thanks is due Mrs. Connie L. Bailey of Terre Haute and her 1990 thesis on Leach completed at Indiana State University toward a social studies and history degree.

James E. Farmer is a retired Indianapolis journalist who served as public relations and legislative counsel for the Indiana State Bar Association.

Historical evidence continued

women lawyers, Eaglesfield practiced for a time at Terre Haute, then in Indianapolis, and later at Grand Rapids, Mich.

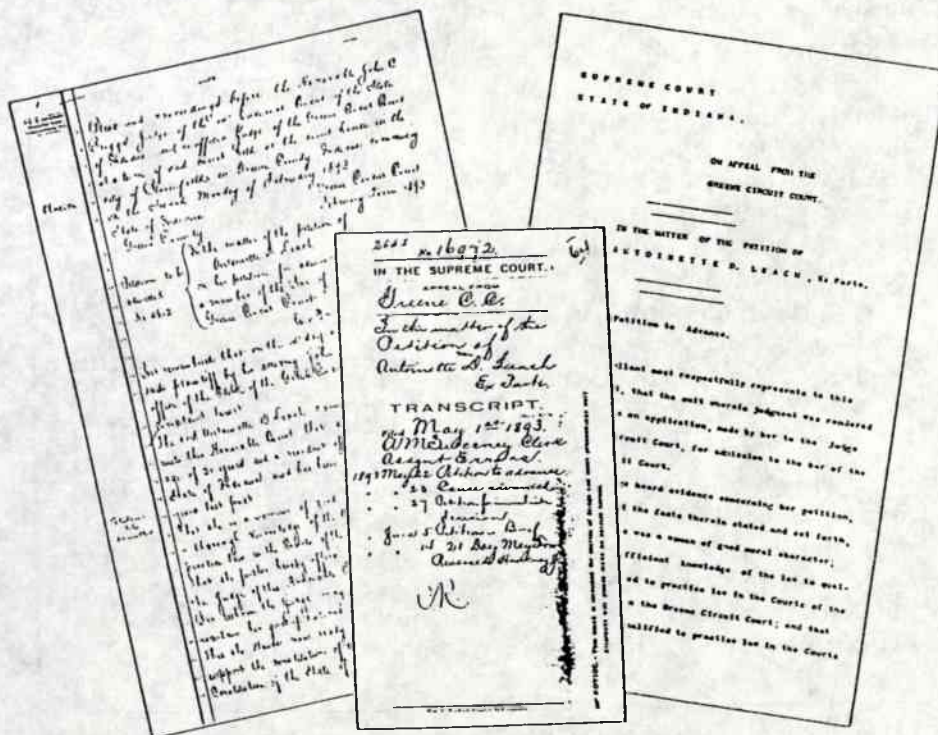
A like Civil Order Book No. 28 of Hendricks Circuit Court shows that on Jan. 26, 1886, CeDora Lieuellen was admitted to practice law at the bar of that court on the motion of Muratt W. Hopkins, an attorney. Although Miss Lieuellen made a strong mark as a teacher at Danville's Central Normal College, apparently she practiced no law. She corresponded with the Equity Club, an organization of women lawyers, expressing in 1890 the goal of becoming a law professor.

Another person for whom the first-woman-lawyer claim has been made was Mrs. Stella Colby Meeker, who practiced law at Crown Point. A biography gives her admission year as 1893, the same year Mrs. Leach firmly established that entitlement for all women.

Termed Indiana's first woman lawyer in a biography of 1940 Presidential contender Wendell L. Willkie, was his mother, Henrietta Trisch Willkie of Elwood. A report in *The Anderson Bulletin* stated Mrs. Willkie took her oath on July 11, 1897, on the recommendation of a three-member committee that had reviewed her qualifications.

However, her bid for that right had stirred a controversy in the local bar when it made the news three months before. It had become such a celebrated cause that the July edition of *The Bulletin* published written statements by both Mrs. Willkie and an attorney, J. E. Beeler, who opposed her.

Attorney Beeler argued, "I am not opposed to women practicing law because I am prejudiced against their happiness, but because I am their friend." He continued: "The



Papers foretell typewriter succeeding the pen

These copies from the 1893 Leach case originals, still preserved by the state archives, tell dramatically of the coming of the typewriter. Pleadings formerly were exclusively handwritten and per-

sons who could write in a fine Spenserian script were in high demand. Antoinette Dakin Leach was an early user of the typewriter, and the petition (on the right) certainly was by her hand.

happiest women we see are those who learn to love their homes away from the worries and strifes of this life, with their families gathered about them, teaching them to become good citizens in this life, and directing their erring steps for the life to come."

Henrietta Willkie wrote: "My efforts in seeking admission to the Madison County bar and to practice in the Indiana courts are not prompted by a desire to make a livelihood or money for myself, but to lend what aid I may to remove the popular prejudice against women entering all honorable professions with men, and letting ability, and not sex, mark the distinction of attainments." She noted claims that such a move would interfere with the "sanctity of the home," and added, "It is to refute this charge against our sex that has especially urged me onward in my ambitions and to give those theorists an example of its falsity."

Prior to her admission she had worked in the law office of her husband, Herman F. Willkie, and apparently continued to. They had five children at the time and the high success of at least one of them, Wendell, surely was a strong repudiation of the Victorian arguments of attorney Beeler.

Lafayette can boast of Mrs. Helen M. Gougar as an early attorney, who may have been the first woman lawyer to appear before the State Supreme Court. A crusader for equal suffrage, she attempted to cast a ballot in the 1894 General Election and was barred. Mrs. Gougar appealed to a local court and then to the Supreme Court, acting as her own attorney.

It developed that Judge Hackney, who had decided the 1893 Leach case, was to rule on the right of women to vote. He decided against Gougar on Feb. 24, 1897, stating that suffrage was a political privilege and not a natural, inherent right as she had argued. A suggestion that there

DePauw beckoned 1869 admittee

The United States' first woman lawyer, Belle Babb Mansfield, who was admitted to the Iowa bar in 1869, capped her career not as a lawyer but as a member of the faculty of DePauw University at Greencastle, Ind.

Demurely bonneted and 23 years old when she faced a committee of law examiners in June 1869, she was declared as having "given the very best rebuke possible to the imputation that ladies cannot qualify for the practice of law." But she faced a limitation of the 1851 Iowa code that only "any male white person" be admitted to the bar. However, Judge Francis Springer approved her petition, applying another provision in the code that "words importing the masculine gender only may be extended to females."

But Mrs. Mansfield was never to practice law. Instead, she joined her husband, John, in the field of education. First on the Iowa Wesleyan faculty, they moved to Indiana in 1881 to accept positions at DePauw University. Within three years, her husband's disability ended his teaching. But she stayed on, and when she retired she was dean of DePauw's Schools of Music and Art. She died in 1911.

DePauw had a law school at the time Antoinette Dakin Leach was attempting to win the right to law careers for Indiana women. In her Supreme Court case file, held in the state archives, is a

was a parallel to his Leach decision was rejected by Hackney. The right to practice law was not a political question, he stated, but was in a class of rights inherent in every citizen and related to the fundamental duty of every person to gain a livelihood.



State Historical Society of Iowa

Belle Mansfield
U.S.'s first woman lawyer

handwritten petition from attorney W. H. Latta of Greencastle asking that the case be disposed of at the earliest convenience because "two young ladies" would be receiving their diplomas on June 14, 1893, from the DePauw School of Law. It developed that the decision favoring women was handed down on that very date.

DePauw University records show two women in the law school class of 1893, but neither with an Indiana residence. The one of the two who was finally to engage in the practice was Merta Mitchell of Keokuk, Iowa. The law school had many distinguished graduates and operated for some 20 years.

Editor's Note: One hundred years of women in the law will be celebrated at the State Bar's Annual Meeting Oct. 27-30 at Indianapolis. Read more about it in the fall convention's registration materials found inside this month's Res Gestae.

'Slick' Leonard knew what to do with basketball

From McLean to
the Pacers, Bobby
has done it all

Sp SEP 29 1979
By Mike McCormick

When you ask Hattie Leonard about memories of her son Bobby's youth, two things come to her mind.

"He always wanted a basketball. From the time he was four years old, all he could think about was getting a new basketball."

The mother of the Indiana Pacers coach and former Terre Haute prep star paused, cleared her throat, and with a touch of emotion in her voice, added:

"That . . . and sitting there during those days, watching him use that basketball to

get where he is today . . . through McLean (Junior High), (Gerstmeyer) Tech and Indiana University . . . and then the pros."

Mrs. Leonard still resides with Bob's father Ray, a retired steamfitter, at the home where "Slick" lived while attending Gerstmeyer.

Two of Bobby's sisters still reside in Terre Haute: Madonna (Mrs. Max) Jackson and Darlene (Mrs. Don) Crynes.

Mrs. Leonard's memories go back farther than her son's high school days.

"One year at Christmas we got Bob a bicycle. We thought he would like it. But he and some friends took it apart and sold the parts. He was disappointed that he didn't get a new basketball.

That happened a few years before when the Leonards lived on Elm Street and young Bob went to Laboratory School.

Wherever there was a garage with a basketball goal, Bobby Leonard would find it. When the family moved near the North 13th Street Firehouse, Bob frequently talked the firemen into shooting baskets or scrimmaging with him.

McLean Coach Phil Cartwright is credited with helping Leonard hone his fundamentals.

"He was not too big but he had a lot of natural ability when he first came to McLean," Cartwright, now dean of boys at Chauncey Rose Junior High School, said earlier this week.

"I didn't know about Bobby when he first came to our school in the seventh grade in 1944. But I soon learned about him after seeing him in physical education classes," he added.

"I think Bob was more interested in basketball, to the exclusion of everything else, than any kid that I have ever known. He was the best player on the team both years that I had him."

Cartwright was the first coach for a number of great basketball players: Clyde Lovellette, Terry Dischinger, Charlie Bill and Bobby Kehr, Gary Auten, Jerry Chance, Don Turner, Bill and Steve Newton and scores of others. McLean, a two-year junior high school, fed both Garfield and Gerstmeyer.

"Those were the days," Cartwright continued, "when our 'gym' was on an outside tennis court. Occasionally, we'd go to Garfield to practice and play our games.

Howard Sharpe, dean of the nation's prep basketball coaches and Leonard's prep

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Bobby Leonard at Gerstmeyer, courtesy of Phil Cartwright.

mentor, also remembers the Leonard days well.

"Boy, did he love to play!," Sharpe recalls. "Before he came to Gerstmeyer I remember him playing with the bigger kids near the firehouse."

"When he was a freshman I got him a ticket to the State Finals. My seat was on the first row next to L. V. Phillips (Indiana State High School Athletic Association Commissioner) and when Bobby saw that seat, he said, 'I'd sure like to sit there!' So I decided to give him my seat. It was something that he will never forget."

Leonard did not mature as quickly as some other kids. As a sophomore, he was 5-4 and played on the B Team. "Bobby had a long humerus (the upper arm bone) and, usually, if a young boy had a long humerus he still has a lot of room to grow," Sharpe said. "I predicted that he'd grow to be 6-3 or 6-4 and he made me a prophet."

Sharpe clearly remembers Leonard's first starting assignment in the opening game of his junior year. "We were playing Bosse in Evansville and we went down there in cars. Bosse was supposed to have a good team and had tradition, having won the state tournament a couple of years before."

"Anyway, most of the boys had the radio on listening to WGBF, an Evansville station, and the announcer said that Bosse planned to play the first team in the first and third quarters and let the second string play the second and fourth quarters. Apparently they expected to run us off the floor."

"I knew all of the kids had heard what Bosse's plans were so, at every time out, I would remind the players. It kept them fired up and we won, 41-37. Leonard got 21 of our 41 points. It was quite a debut for him. They (Bosse) didn't get to play those second stringers."

"We had some good teams during Leonard's two years. Bob Grose, who was a year ahead of Leonard and is now one of the top people with IBM in New York and lives in Wilton, Conn., was one of the most coachable players I ever had. He and Leonard would work the fast break to perfection; Grose would always take the middle and Leonard would ring the bell."

Sharpe, who is back in the saddle at North High School after spending ten early summer days in the hospital recovering from cardiac difficulties, thinks that the 1949-50 team led by senior Leonard was one of his better ones.

"We lost the Martinsville Regional final game to Ellettsville by two points when some kid named Hanna tossed one in from the corner with Leonard on him like a blanket. The trajectory of the shot was so high that it almost hit the ceiling. Frankly, Ellettsville shouldn't have been that close but we got some terrible calls against us that night."

"All the kids on that team were good kids and good friends: Ron Brewer, Dick McDuffy, Keith Youngen, Denny Stevens, Bill Doan and so on."

"Perhaps Bob's best high school performances," Sharpe added, "were on a road trip to the Calumet his senior year. We played East Chicago Roosevelt and Whiting back-to-back, two good teams, and Bob got 67 points in the two games --- an unbelievable total in those days."

"He was simply a great high school player. He had radar-like shooting range from

21 to 25 feet. We played him at forward but I set up our offense to screen for him so he could shoot his one-handers from the top of the circle. He was deadly. One of the biggest jokes that I kid the people in Indianapolis about is that he was named an "alternate" on the Indiana All-Star team."

Sharpe relected further: "I'll tell you. I have been very fortunate and had a lot of real good players in my time. Guys like Arley and Harley Andrews, Charley Hall, Gene Verostko, Bob Hickman and a number of others. But none of them was any better high school basketball players than Leonard. As a matter of fact, with all that he has accomplished in the sport, I would say he was the best I ever had."

"But, more than that, Leonard is one of the most appreciative guys I have ever coached. And he is also a great coach. Just

give him the material and he'll do a great job. His wife, Nancy, is a top flight gal. She is probably the best thing that ever happened to Bob."

When Branch McCracken, Indiana University's basketball coach, was seeking to build a national title contender in the late 1940s, he spent a good deal of time in Terre Haute.

His first recruiting goal was Clyde Lovellette, Garfield's 6-9 center, who was sought nationwide.

When Lovellette opted, at the last moment, to go to Kansas, McCracken then concentrated on Dick White, Wiley's best player, and a kid who, rumor had it, would "rather die than lose a basketball game," Leonard.

Mary Jo McCracken, Branch's widow,
Continued on Next Page

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you've got
the time,**



**we've got
the beer.**



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Leonard

Continued from previous page

was quoted in Ken Rappaport's recent book, "The Classic," a well-written history of the NCAA championships, as remembering: "Bobby didn't make the Indiana all-star team after his senior year in high school. Mac and I went to the game, and Bob sat with us; and he and Mac never stopped talking about basketball during the entire contest. Bobby already had announced that he was going to attend Indiana, and he and Mac really went over that all-star game. When the game ended, Bobby looked at Mac and said 'Coach, I'm going to be the best basketball player that ever played for you. All you have to do is tell me what to do, and I'll do it.' He did that all the time at IU, and he came near to accomplishing all that he said he would do."

When Leonard was moved from forward to guard after his sophomore year in Bloomington, a national championship was on the horizon. The switch came when

guard Sam Esposito signed a baseball contract with the Chicago White Sox.

Leonard was an All-American his first year in the backcourt. Former Big Ten official and Chicago sportswriter Jim Enright called Leonard "pound-for-pound, dribble-for-dribble, pass-for-pass and shot-for-shot, without question the game's greatest individual player, in my book."

As most readers know, IU won the national title in 1953 with junior Leonard and 6-10 sophomore Don Schlundt, McCracken's recruiting choice to fill Lovellette's shoes, leading the way. It was, indeed, Leonard's free throw with 27 seconds remaining that gave the Hoosiers a 69-68 victory over Kansas, Lovellette's alma mater, in the championship game at Seattle, Wash.

Leonard recalled that, after his free throw, "Kansas came down the court and

we put on an almost-perfect defense. But we had been beaten three times that year (at Notre Dame, 71-70; at Kansas State, 82-80; and at Minnesota, 65-63) on last second shots, and when their last shot went up from the corner, I put my head in my hands, because I heard the gun --- and I was waiting for the Kansas fans to go wild. But the shot hit the rim and came off. Dick White (a senior), our sixth man all year, got the rebound and with it the national championship."

Notre Dame surprised Indiana, the odds-on favorite to repeat as defending champion with all five starters returning, in the 1954 tournament, 65-64, but Leonard again made virtually every All American team.

He went on to a seven-year career in the NBA, the first five years with the Minneapolis Lakers, where Lovellette was consistently leading the team in scoring, rebounding, and field goal percentage. He was the Lakers' top backcourtman for several years, averaging about 11-points a game. But, after an injury in 1958-59, his point production fell off.

Traded to Chicago prior to the 1961-62 season, "Slick" followed with his finest NBA year: he was second leading scorer on the team (to IU product Walt Bellamy) with a 16.1 ppg. and was one of the league leaders in assists.

But, lo and behold, Chicago's youth program made Leonard a victim the next season. He got in only 32 games, averaging 7 points an outing, as another Terre Haute native, Terry Dischinger, made his professional debut with the team. Lovellette, in the meantime, had moved from Minneapolis to St. Louis to Boston, where he helped the Celtics capture NBA titles in 1962-63 and 1963-64.

Leonard coached in the NBA for two years and, a year after the Pacers were organized, he was asked to assume the role as head coach, replacing Larry Staverman. Though initially somewhat reluctant to leave a rather lucrative class ring sales business, his love for basketball, which somehow was instilled the day he was born (July 17, 1932), beckoned him. He is starting his twelfth year at the helm, acting for several years as general manager, too. Three ABA title flags wave in Market Square Arena as monuments to his efforts.

Leonard's intense desire to win has carried over to his coaching days. He led the ABA in kicked chairs and is challenging for that honor now that the Pacers have joined the NBA.

"He was a little rowdy," Hattie Leonard laughed.

As most know, Leonard's wife Nancy, a native of South Bend, has assumed the job as assistant general manager for the team and was primarily responsible for "saving" Pacer basketball at the beginning of last season. The pair reside in Carmel and have four children. Terri Lynn, their only daughter, married another South Bend native this past July 7.

Though he was criticized in some circles locally for humorously deriding Terre Haute on Indianapolis television a year ago after the Pacers spent a couple of weeks locked up at Rose-Hulman during their preseason camp, Bob Leonard is one of the city's proudest products.

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LETELLIER, AUGUSTA L.

Biography

LETELLIER WILL IS FILED FOR PROBATE

Mr 11-36

The will of Augusta L. Letellier, admitted to probate Monday morning, bequeaths \$2,000 in cash to the Rose Home for Aged Women and \$1,000 in cash to the Vigo County Fresh Air Mission. Another cash bequest is of \$2,000 to Dr. Robert G. Harkness of Terre Haute. One thousand dollars is left to the Merchants National bank as a trust fund for the upkeep of the Highland Lawn cemetery lot and mausoleum.

Family bequests include all her household goods, wearing apparel and jewelry to her sisters, Grace G. Smith and Martha L. Smith; three trusts, each of one-ninth of the residue of her estate for different members of her family to be handled under certain conditions and the remaining six-ninths to be distributed equally between her brothers and sisters, Grace G. Smith, Martha L. Smith, Mae E. Williams, Katherine S. Holdeman, George L. Smith, Arthur H. Smith and Robert M. Smith.

The will was written December 21, 1930 and witnessed by W. J. Ry-nick and Frank S. Bawley. Arthur H. Smith, Robert M. Smith and Martha L. Smith are named co-ex-ecutors and have furnished bond in the amount of \$100,000.

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Levin, Sid

Sid Levin: A Man Who Cares About His City

Better Times 8-1-79

Linda Akers

Biograp

What does Hyle Community Center, the Senior Citizens Center, the Fresh Air Camp in West Terre Haute, and the Downtown Business Association have in common? Give up? Well, they all had in their corner a man who gave a damn about his town, and the people who live in it. His name is Sid Levin.

Over the years the name Sid Levin has become synonymous with community service. In an age where apathy runs rampant, Sid Levin goes about helping others help themselves like it was more of a duty than an obligation. Sid attributes this trait to the way he was brought up. "My parents raised me to try to help others," said Levin. "I do a lot of good things and find I'm doing them to help myself, too. Helping people gives me a sense of personal satisfaction. I like to help other people to help themselves."

Over the years the name Sid Levin has become synonymous with community service. He helped organized Hyle Community Center, the Senior Citizens Center, and the Fresh Air Camp.

Sid is also known for his furniture business (Corner Furniture Store) which he operates with his brother Milton. Located at 518 Wabash he has been in the downtown area for over 43 years. In those 43 years he has seen the downtown area go through a lot of changes and he has some rather strong opinions on what has been going on. "Millions of dollars have been poured into Terre Haute under Federal funding which we (downtown merchants) didn't benefit from," said Levin. "We don't have a degree of progress to show for it. In a business like manner I'd like to find out why." But he adds "I think the program that is going on now, is great. Downtown has been status quo for so long that I think any bit of improvement would be certainly welcome."

One thing Sid did not get involved with, until recently has been politics. Because of his popularity, political observers in the area always thought he would be a strong candidate, if he ever decided to run. What's puzzling about the whole affair is, why did he choose to go after political office after all these years? "They've put a lot of pressure on me to run for office," said Levin. "They wanted me to run for mayor, but I'm in business, and I feel that the mayor's job is a full time job." Among the people who wanted him to run for public office, Levin named Don Nattkemper, head of the local Republican party. But it wasn't just the pressure from others that put Levin's name on the ballot. "I'm running for office because I feel like I have something progressive to offer the city. I feel it should be run in a business-like manner. Of course, I'm very interested in downtown Terre Haute. It's the nerve-center of Terre Haute, but I wouldn't be onesided about it. When you are at-large you represent the whole city. I'd give as much consideration to the East, North, South and West as I would to downtown."

Over the years, Levin has given much of his time working for the elderly. When he was serving on the Park Board, he met the former State Recreation Director, Brett McGinnes, and through talking with him became interested in working for senior citizens. He decided that the senior citizens of Terre Haute needed a building, so when the United Hebrew Congregation decided to sell their temple at 300 S. Fifth, he contacted his friend and local philan-

thropist, Ben Blumberg.

The price was \$65,000. Levin met with Blumberg again and again. After six or eight sessions, Blumberg agreed to finance the purchase. He also agreed to fund the center for two years with the stipulation that Sid Levin be president of the new organization, now called the Senior Citizens Center. "Ben said he wanted to know where his money was going," Levin commented, so when he assumed the duties of the position they included making monthly reports to Blumberg and picking up a monthly check from him.

"This got me the reputation as being interested in gerontology," Levin said. "So I was appointed to the Indiana Commission for the Aged and Aging." Sid represents the 7th District and served as chairman for seven years before relinquishing his chair when he felt it was time for new blood. "A new broom sweeps clean, you know, but I still work on the Commission."

He commented on the recent visit to Terre Haute of Maggie Kuhn, leader of the Gray Panthers, an activist group dedicated to the rights and interests of senior citizens. "Maggie Kuhn is a very energetic person. She believes that you shouldn't lay down your boxing gloves just because you're getting older---not unless you just can't fend for yourself at all." Kuhn is concerned that senior citizens are segregated from the community by being put in housing projects designed specifically for them. Levin feels that we should "put more stress on letting people keep

Levin, Sid

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Community Affairs File

their own houses. Some people want to keep their own places but can't because of the cost of repairs. If we let seniors work at a nominal salary over and above their social security, then perhaps they could manage to keep their own homes. But it seems that not too many people have all the free time that seniors have, so of course, the seniors get together. They say birds of feather flock together, and I believe that's true. In Terre Haute, I think the seniors are pretty well taken care of. We have a good recreational program, transportation and nutrition programs for them. There's also the Vigo County Council on Aging and the churches help out too."

Levin commented that he's proud of his role as originator of the Senior Citizen's Center and of his having been a "very, very strong force" in establishing Hyte Center. "You can't just get a center without doing some work," he said.

Another project that Levin spearheaded was the establishment of the Fresh Air Camp in West Terre Haute. He also helped organize a civic improvement organization for the revamping of downtown Terre Haute and "making it more palatable for shoppers". He said, "I feel like I was a big cog in the wheel in that project, you might say."

Sid Levin has been a big cog in many projects throughout Terre Haute. His hard work and dedication is something that every citizen can be proud of. He is a true source of inspiration for everyone who wants to make Terre Haute a better city to live in.

LEWIS, RICHARD M. 7, 1914

LEWIS, MRS. RICHARD E.

Paris Woman's Hobby Develops Into Business

Biography

Community Affairs File

Biography - Lewis

By MARYANN TUCKER
Beacon-News Staff Writer

Among the interesting little shops springing up like mushrooms in the Paris area is "The Butter Churn," located at No. 13 Twin Lakes Drive, in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Richard E. Lewis. Painted butter yellow, appropriately enough, with accents of black and white, the cozy little house is furnished in Early American furniture and accessories with many of the pieces made or refinished by Mrs. Kerin Lewis. Like so many of the do-it-yourself set, her hobby of wood-working and refinishing has now expanded into a full-time business.

Mrs. Lewis, who didn't like antiques as a child but "grew to appreciate their warmth and comfort," comes from a long line of creative people. Her grandmother, Mrs. Esther Balcom, affectionately known as "Apple Dolly" is a well known antique dealer in Michigan, Mrs. Lewis's native state, and she says she still spends about a month every year up there, "sitting at my grandmother's knee and learning her tricks." Her grandmother passed on the interest in antiques to Mrs. Lewis's mother, and even her father has done carpentry and woodworking as a hobby throughout his life.

Apparently appreciative of Women's Lib long before some of its current supporters, Mrs. Lewis said with a smile, "My father taught me you don't have to be a man to pound a nail." The petite brunette has

learned to use power tools with precision and just to prove how serious she is about this business, she was delighted with her recent birthday present—a jig saw.

The rough work in cutting the boards and preparing them for the finish is accomplished in the garage adjoining the house. Apparently thinking there was little hope of this happening, Mr. Lewis was heard to comment recently he would "appreciate it if I could get my car in there sometime this winter."

The finishing and decorative touches are added on a back porch and a utility room at the back of the house, which even has a touch of the artist in its decor. The Lewises have the redecorating and refurbishing of their home as a continuing project and have added furniture, cupboards, and decorative accessories with imagination and good taste.

Mrs. Lewis started making small plaques and wall decorations, which she showed to friends who encouraged her. Now she is tackling big pieces of furniture and is obviously pleased to be "swamped" with work for several weeks to come.

Some prize pieces gracing the hutch in the Lewis living room are elaborately carved figures done by Mrs. Lewis's great-grandfather, the late Edward L. Krome. A circus wagon pulled by horses and carrying miniature figures playing musical instruments is complete to every detail including

the leather tracings on the horses, now grown brittle with age. A similar wagon contains a caged lion, and is also horse-drawn. The talented gentleman, who also wrote poetry, made a handsome blotter and letter opener, carved in oak which the Lewises proudly display on their coffee table.

The beginning of their hobby came more out of "desperation than creativity" according to Mrs. Lewis, a physical therapy technician by profession. She and her husband, a dental technician, who is currently employed as a ceramist in a Terre Haute dental laboratory, met while they were both in service. When they married and began to furnish a home, they were appalled by "civilian" prices,

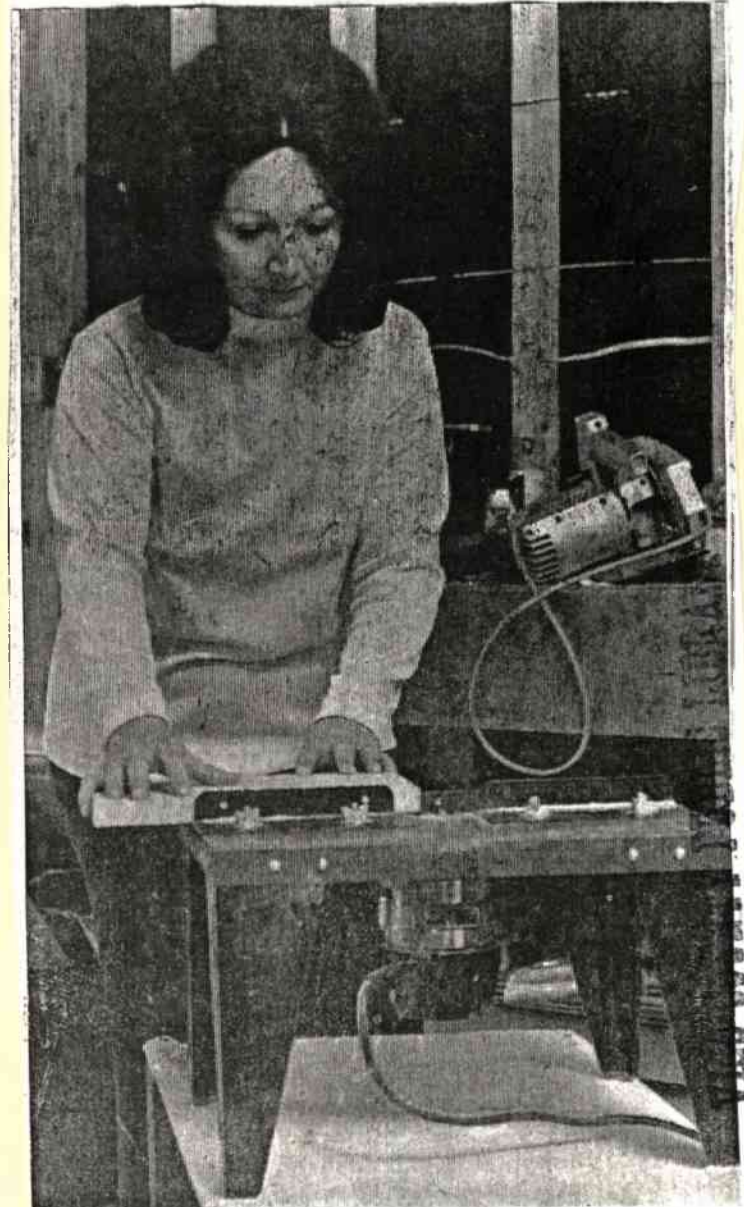
and Mrs. Lewis said she kept thinking, "I could do that myself for a lot less money."

When they came to Paris almost three years ago, she worked for a short time, but didn't want to be away from home and their young son, Steven Eric, now four years old. With a shop at home, she is, as the saying goes, "having her cake and eating it too."

From the looks of things at The Butter Churn, "Apple Dolly" has been a good teacher!

Community Affairs File

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DIMINUTIVE WOODWORKER, Mrs. Kerin Lewis prepares to route out another wall plaque in the family garage-turned-workshop.
(Beacon-News Photo)

TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA



STANDING IN HER "shop," called The Butter Churn, at No. 13 Twin Lakes Park Drive, Mrs. Kerin Lewis holds samples of decorative wall plaques recently finished, using

woodworking skills she first learned from her great-grandfather who hand carved the circus wagons and animals displayed on the bookcase self. (Beacon-News Photo)

Executive Director of the Wash
Valley Interden
Commission

McCormick
Lawrence L. "Larry" Lidster
Obituary

Funeral services with full military honors will be conducted at 8:15 a. m., Monday, March 23, 2009, at Arlington National Cemetery, for Lawrence Lee "Larry" Lidster, formerly of Terre Haute, who died unexpectedly Feb. 26, 2009, in Costa Mesa, Cal.

Lidster may be best remembered as executive ~~director~~ of the Terre Haute Area Chamber of Commerce and the Republican candidate for mayor of Terre Haute in 1979.

Born in Terre Haute on Oct. 4, 1936, he was the son of Grant and Betty (Kerr) Lidster. A 1964 graduate of Honey Creek High School, he was president of the student body, sports editor of the newspaper and recipient of the high school's drama and debate awards and National Forensic Award. He joined the U.S. Marine Corps in 1965 and quickly became one of its youngest officers, rising to the rank of First Lieutenant. He married Elizabeth Stump of Terre Haute on July 6, 1968 and, three weeks later, was deployed to Viet Nam. He was severely wounded in combat, underwent multiple surgeries, carried shrapnel in his body for the rest of his life and was forced to retire with combat-connected disabilities in 1973. Upon retiring, he enrolled at Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology and earned a civil engineering degree in 1977. While attending college, he owned and operated Lidster Construction Co., worked for John Hancock Life Insurance Co., was a stock broker with Merrill Lynch, managed entertainers and the Taylor Rental Center franchise. In addition, he was a consultant engineer for HNTB and Curtis & Associates. He also was a devoted member of the Church of Jesus Christ, LDS, and an avid supporter of Indiana State University basketball.

Lidster and his growing family moved from Terre Haute to Albuquerque in 1980, where he was chief engineer for AmeriWest Corp. and associated in business with Bob King, former ISU athletic director and basketball coach. A Professional Engineer (P.E.), Lidster relocated to Dallas in 1985 as consulting engineer for a 354-acre project by Bellamara Community Development. In 1990, he formed Lidster Land Co. with headquarters in Concord, Cal., and later headed companies in Santa Rosa and Rohnert Park, Cal. In 1999, he organized Virtual Education Corp. in Newport Beach, Cal.

Lidster loved life and lived it passionately. He was a devoted father, grandfather, Marine and friend. He is survived by his mother and sister, Linda, both of Dunedin, Fla.; twin brother Loren of Terre Haute; his ex-wife and close friend, Beth, of Rohnert Park; five children, Heather Shepardson, Jennifer Lidster, Logan Lidster, Rachel Armour and Brooke McFadden, all of whom he loved dearly; and six grandchildren, to whom he was known as "Papa Larry."

COVERED BRIDGE COUNTY NEWS

COMBINED WITH THE PICTORIAL PRESS

MONTEZUMA, INDIANA

DECEMBER 14, 1961

Parke Portraits - Today



Icy Pickard Lindley is a spry and pert 91 years young.

She is approaching her 92nd birthday -- January 31 -- with far more bounce and vigor than is possessed by many of us who are considerably younger.

Icy was born in 1870 in the house on U.S. 41, now occupied by Harold Pickard, in Sugar Creek Township. She went to the old Heath school, then to Sylvania. Icy's parents were John Sidney and Rosabell Wilkins Pickard.

Her maternal grandfather was one of the operators of the old Wilkins Mill which once stood on Sugar Mill Creek.

From the family home, Icy was married in 1895 to Stephen Lindley, and began a long and

enjoyable career of marriage which continued until Stephen's death in 1955.

One daughter, Dora Legg, now of Tipton, was born to Icy and Stephen.

Mrs. Lindley recalls with particular fondness a period of about ten years' duration when she and Mr. Lindley operated a farm - or plantation - in Central Louisiana following World War I. She enjoyed Louisiana and would willingly have continued living there, but yielded instead to family pleas to come back to the North.

In the early 1930s, Icy decided to experiment with corn husks and see what she could make out of them. She had been active in 4-H work in the South

and had well learned the value of creative effort.

Painstakingly shredding the husks into strips a half-inch or so wide, she began weaving the strips together, working in new pieces to make a continuous braid.

She discovered that 45 yards of the corn husk braid were required to make an average chair seat. And tho the hours of tedious effort which went into the making of each seat may have been long, the satisfaction of having created something of real value and durability was sufficient reward.

Probably Icy's favorite of all the many varieties of handiwork she has done is a bedspread into which she has worked her family tree. This is shown with Mrs. Lindley in the accompanying photo.

Mrs. Lindley does a considerable amount of needlework, and there are many homes in her home community of Tangier where products of her talents may be seen.

Her greatest fear, as the years mount up, is that she may become burdensome to someone else. Her only physical impairment presently is an inability to hear as well as she once did.

But it seems to us that Icy Lindley is of the same fibre that the pioneers were made. We sincerely hope we'll be around to interview her on her 100th birthday!

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VIGO COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

Biog. Lindley, Icy Pickard



SHE LOOKS FORWARD, NOT BACK—Nearing her 99th birthday, Mrs. John Link, 32 N. 14th St., spends much of her time machine quilting, knitting, embroidering, crocheting (although she doesn't enjoy this too much) and playing cards with family and friends. She attributes her longevity to the fact that she "doesn't look back—always forward," and that she has always stayed active. She shares her small apartment with her parakeet, "Honey Boy." Mrs. Link's birthday is Saturday, Dec. 9. (Photo by Kadel)

Margaret Link To Observe 99th Birth Anniversary

By FRANCES E. HUGHES

More and more people are living to be centenarians, but few near that age are more mentally alert and active than Mrs. Margaret Link, 32 N. 14th St., who will be 99 years old Saturday, Dec. 9.

Mrs. Link, widow of Dr. John Link, lives alone with her parakeet "Honey Boy." She occupies her time with machine quilting, knitting, embroidering, crocheting and playing cards with her family and friends. Although her eyesight is not as good as it once was, it is good enough for her to enjoy her hobbies.

"I don't look back—just forward," she offered as her reason for living to this age. "Also, I keep busy and active."

Mrs. Link was 23-year-old Margaret Casto, born in Sugar Creek Township of Spanish-Irish descent, when she married Dr. John Link in 1891. The ceremony took place at the home of her parents with the Rev. Thomas Meredith of the Methodist Church officiating. Dr. Link, originally from Paris, Ill., was then 52 years old and had been a practicing physician and surgeon in Terre Haute since 1865.

Mrs. Link has lived all her life in this area, and has been a widow for 55 years, living alone. After the death of her husband in 1912, she worked as a practical nurse for 25 years.

She is the oldest of 11 children born to her parents. The other still living is the youngest, her 73-year-old brother, James Casto, Orange, Calif.

+ + +

She and her husband had two children, a daughter, Mary Link Manson, who died Feb. 7, 1966, and a son, Monroe B. Link, 2131 Garfield Ave.

Her grandfather originally owned 1,600 acres in Sugar Creek Township, which he farmed, and later her father farmed there, too. Her family and that of her husband were friends, and she met her husband when he came to the house as a physician to doctor her grandfather.

Her husband was well known as an outstanding physician in this community before he retired in 1900 because of ill health. He was educated at Chicago Medical School, after which he served as assistant surgeon with the 21st Illinois Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War. He was operating surgeon of the Post at Murfreesboro, Tenn., and at Sherman Barracks Hospital, Nashville, Tenn., from 1863 to 1865.

+ + +

He was professor of anatomy at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Indianapolis, from 1874 to 1878, and local surgeon for the C. & E. I. and E. and T. H. railroad companies from 1876 to 1888.

In 1887, he was president of the Aesculapian Society, Wabash Valley, and in 1883, he was vice president of the Tri-State Medical Society, covering Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky. He also was a member of the International Medical Congress, Washington and Berlin, and a permanent member of the American Medical Association from 1875 to the time of his retirement.

Mrs. Link is a member of the Centenary Methodist Church. In addition to her son, she has three grandchildren and four great grandchildren.

Line Fairbanks Mem. Library

INDIAN ROOM

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T.H. Biography - Link, Margaret

Three Harts
Biography - Link
12-4-68

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Link, Margaret

T.H. Biography
T.H. Star 12/4/68
Mrs. Margaret Link Marks
100th Birthday Anniversary

Mrs. Margaret M. Link's 100th birthday anniversary Monday will be observed with an open house from 2 until 4 p.m. in her apartment, 32 N. 14th St.

Having spent a week in St. Anthony Hospital recently, the centenarian's activities are greatly curtailed, but she does enjoy watching television and getting phone calls from friends and relatives. Her brother, James Casto, 73, called Thursday night from California to wish her a happy birthday.

+ + +

Mrs. Link and her brother are

the oldest and youngest of a family of 11 children born to Mr. and Mrs. James Casto, who were prominent farmers in Sugar Creek Township and are the only survivors.

Margaret was 23 when she met her husband, Dr. John Link, 52, who had been called to treat her grandfather. Dr. Link, originally from Paris, Ill., had already distinguished himself in a medical career during the Civil War.

Mrs. Link's 21-year marriage ended in 1912, when her husband died. For 25 years she was a practical nurse, but in later

years she has devoted her time to quilting, reading and house-keeping.

Never inclined to dwell on the past, her only worry now is that she can't do as much as she'd like to.

+ + +

An ardent Republican, she last voted for Dwight D. Eisenhower, walking to the polls near

her home. She followed Nixon's campaign with interest this year, but didn't feel up to voting, she said.

The anniversary observance began Sunday when members of her family and a few long-time friends had a dinner in her honor.

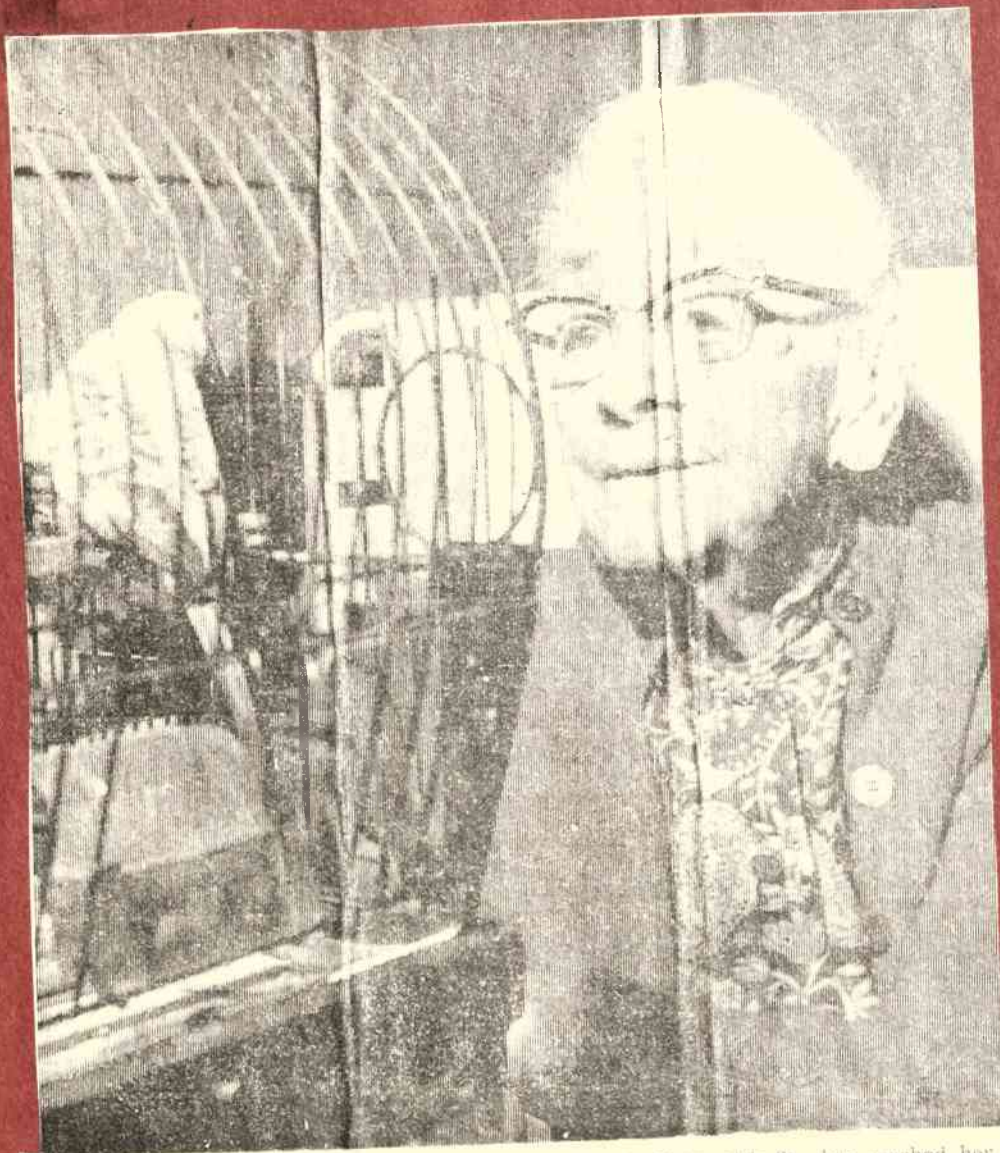
With her were her son and daughter-in-law, Monroe and Opal Link, 2131 Garfield Ave.; grandchildren, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Link, Mrs. John Manson and Mrs. Marguerite Gurkin; great grandchildren, J. W. Manson and Jean Ann Link; a nephew, Lester Soughers, and Mrs. Soughers, and two friends,

Mrs. Mae Nisbet and Mrs. Minnie Murphy.

Mrs. Nisbet decorated the birthday cake with 100 candles.

Mrs. Link's daughter, Mrs. Mary Link Manson, died three years ago, but her son and daughter-in-law are daily visitors.

INDIANA ROOM
MARGARET LINK



REACHES CENTURY MARK -- Mrs. Margaret M. Link, 32 N. 14th St., has reached her 100th birthday anniversary and will begin the second century Monday in the company of her pet parakeet, "Honey Boy," which she taught to speak about ten years ago. (Photo by Kadel)

Date Dec. 12, 1934

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CITIZENS HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

INDIANAPOLIS

Emeline Fairbanks Mem. Library

REFERENCE
DO NOT CIRCULATEEugene Thomas Litsey, Pediatricist, 206 Fairbanks Bldg., Terre Haute, Indiana

Eugene Thomas Litsey, s. of Richard and Alice (Brightman) Litsey;
b. June 26, 1892, at Louisville, Kentucky.

Richard Litsey, s. of John T., was b. April 1, 1842, in Bullitt Co., Ky. Was a sawmill operator during his active bus. life. He d. in 1910. His wife, Alice (Brightman) Litsey, was b. Oct. 7, 1858. Her father was native of Pa. Moved to Ind. and was cooper all his life. He d. in Arkansas when 65 yrs. old. Richard and Alice (Brightman) Litsey were the parents of 8 children: (1) Green Lansing Litsey. (2) Uriah Zolen Litsey. (3) May Litsey. (4) Charles Momen Litsey. (5) Eugene Thomas Litsey. (6) Edith Litsey. (7) James Carl Litsey. (8) One who d., unnamed, at birth. John T. Litsey, father of Richard, was of German-Dutch stock. Came from Pa. to Ky. in pioneer days. Was a farmer, and later a cooper.

Eugene Thomas Litsey, grad. high sch. at Louisville, Ky., 1911. Then spent several yrs. in Louisville with some old friends of his family, Dr. Frank Davis, a pediatricist, and his wife. Went to live in the mts. 3 yrs. for his health. Entered Ill. Sch. of Chiropody (Chicago), graduating in 1921. Returned to Louisville, and was asso. with a brother for a short time. Then went to Fla., and opened an office at 126 S. Orange St. Later spent 1 yr. in traveling over the country, looking for good location to practice. Went to Evansville, Ind., where he had opportunity to take over the clientele of an old doctor who was retiring, but the situation did not appear promising, so Dr. Litsey went on to Terre Haute on Feb. 27, 1922. Had office at 634½ Wabash Ave. for two and one-half yrs., after which he opened his present office, where he has since practiced. Also has office at his home at 1608 Locust St. He is mem.: F. and A. M. (Shrine, Chapter, and Commandery); and the Baptist Ch. Is a Republican. His hobby is his work.

On Aug. 7, 1917, Eugene Thomas Litsey m. Grace H. Broeg of Louisville, Ky. She is a high sch. grad., and worked with her husband for many yrs. in the office. They have no children.

T.H. Biography - Litsey, Eugene T.

Littick, Arthur S.



Arthur S. Littick

Biog

Former Publisher Of Tribune Dies Thurs.

Parke County Sentinel 1/9/78

Arthur Spencer Littick, former publisher of The Rockville Tribune, died unexpectedly Thursday morning, January 5, at St. Vincent Hospital in Indianapolis. He was 85 years old.

He was born February 8, 1892 in Zanesville, Ohio. He graduated from Zanesville High School and then received a degree from Ohio Wesleyan University, later teaching at the university. He also taught at Ardmore and Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Mr. Littick was a sergeant in the armed forces during World War I. He was married in 1927 to Nellie Jean McFerron, who died February 24, 1977.

Mr. Littick and Ralph Hay purchased the Tribune in 1925 and operated it for five years, selling it to George Schwinn and Curt Hostetter. He was publisher of the Hoopeston, Illinois Chronicle from 1931 to 1946 and was also associated with the Zanesville, Ohio, Publishing Company which also operated a television and radio station.

He was a member of Beta Theta Pi fraternity and the Hoopeston Club. He was the first president of the Parke County Golf Association and had been a

trustee of the Rockville Public Library since 1954.

A Rotarian since the 1930's, Mr. Littick was the fourth president of the Hoopeston Club and only recently was made a Paul Harris Fellow of Rockville Rotary Club in a surprise ceremony.

He was a member of Rockville Memorial Presbyterian Church where he had served as an elder and a trustee.

Survivors include one daughter, Mrs. Margaret Jane Bridgins of Noblesville; a brother, Clay of Zanesville and two grandchildren.

Mr. Littick made his residence at 1205 Eastwood Drive, Rockville.

Funeral services were held this afternoon (Monday) at Barnes Mortuary in Rockville with Dr. Thomas Arthur officiating. Burial was in Memory Garden Cemetery.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: In 1972, in observance of the Rockville Tribune's more than 100 year publishing history, all the former owners were asked to write of their particular era in the newspaper's life. Following is the article submitted by Mr. Littick:

Dick Harney has asked me to write some comments on the five years, 1925 to 1930, during which my partner, Ralph S. Hay of Rockford, Illinois, and I owned the Rockville Tribune. I came from Zanesville, Ohio, and we became acquainted while teachers in Central high school at Tulsa, Oklahoma.

After answering dozens of ads in a trade publication and some correspondence with Parke Beadle, we came to Rockville in the summer of 1925 for a closer look. We liked what we saw and made a deal and took possession early in July. At noon on July 16 we were having lunch at Wesley Collings' Ocean to Ocean Cafe on East Ohio Street, road 36 was then known as the Ocean to Ocean highway. The fire whistle sounded and one of Rockville's disastrous fires was underway. An explosion in the Ollie Cox barber shop, located on the site of the building recently vacated by the Tribune, destroyed the shop

Littick, Arthur S.

(over)

Vigo County Public Library

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Community Affairs File

and the adjoining C. W. Lee grocery.

A brisk northwest wind soon spread the fire to the rear windows and doors of nearly all the stores on the Northside. Smoke was going thru the stores and coming out their front doors and sparks set the awnings on fire. The Tribune was then in the building next to the jail now occupied by A & M Cleaners. Wind-blown sparks started roof fires on several Eastside buildings and at several homes southeast of the square. I was on the roof of our building with a garden hose putting out fire on the shingle roof of the shed on the jail property when passersby criticised me for using the precious water.

For a while it looked like half the town would go up in smoke and along with it our newly acquired business. The local fire fighters called for help and were soon reinforced by fire trucks from Terre Haute, Montezuma, Waveland and Bloomingdale. The spread of the fire was stopped after heroic efforts. The water supply ran dangerously short. Soon afterwards a large reserve cistern was built in the northwest corner of the court yard.

The fire furnished plenty of news for our first issue of the Tribune. A streamer head across the top of the front page was probably the first ever used in Rockville as one-column heads were the rule then.

Mr. Beadle had assured us that he never solicited advertising. That was hard to believe. We started our first week in charge on Monday morning with no ad copy in the office. We were very nervous but soon one merchant after another came in the front door, said "Good Morning" and continued on to the back shop and placed his copy on a nail in the wall by the Linotype. Curtis Branson among the first was followed by Oscar Clark, Less Harrison, George Tofaute, Tad Johnson, Ben Hunnicutt, Brown Hardware, Whipple Dry Goods, Cut Price Clothing, Frank Fisher Shoes, Thomson & Co. grocery, etc. There were more stores then but less advertising.

The office force then consisted of the old reliable Martin Collins, Frank McCoy, Donald Cloyd, Wanda Cox, Pete Macari of Clinton. Our neighbors at the jail, Sheriff Jake Smith and his wife Hester, were among our first friends in town. Our kindly competitor, A. A. Hargrave, conducted the Republican in a fair and dignified manner and we made every effort to cooperate with him.

The population of Rockville was then about two thousand. It is now near three thousand. However, in those days there were more people in Parke county and more farms were operated. Crop limitation, price supports and soil banks had not started. Minimum wages, social security, medicare and welfare were known. I believe I am

correct in saying that Mrs. Fred Leatherman, without salary or tax money, voluntarily took care of charity for the county with second hand clothing and private funds. Apparently there were few in Parke county who admitted being poor. You could go to Indianapolis by rail from Bloomingdale or Marshall and frequent passenger trains made it an easy trip to Terre Haute and return. Buses made several round trips to Indianapolis each day. The round trip by car on the gravel roads took about six hours of driving with slower cars and dusty roads. Road 41 was just being paved. A narrow gauge railroad temporarily laid along the roadbed hauled the materials. The sanitary sewer system was installed despite the determined opposition of a large and vocal minority of the citizens. I lived on East Ohio street and made a practice of sprinkling down the dusty street in front until the street was paved in 1928.

Only one new house was built in Rockville during that five year

period. Dr. Wood built a brick home at the north end of Jefferson street, the Kraft Cheese factory was opened in Marshall. The annual Chautauqua in Beechwood park was enjoyed by many.

During that time the Tribune brought the first advertising mat service to the county—the use of mats and a casting box to make "cuts" to illustrate ads. It had been the practice to use small "for sale" ads to fill holes on the various pages. The Tribune put them all together under a two-column head as "Tribune Classified" to start what has become more than a full page in the paper. We added a second Linotype and became the first paper in Parke County with two machines. It enabled us to set more type and to handle more late breaking news. We could then get out a paper even if one machine was "down." Our Memorial Day issue in 1929 was one to be proud of. The front page carried individual photographs of all the living Civil war veterans. There were 24 of them at the time. A short war history of each was published along with the pictures. Interested grandchildren or great-grandchildren of those men may want to read

that page. It may be consulted at the Rockville library. The microfilmed files of both Rockville papers have been placed in our library thru the efforts of the Estabrook Chapter of the D.A.R. and may be read by means of the microfilm viewer, a gift of the Rockville Tri Kappas.

We believed the end of the depression was "just around the corner" but after we sold the Tribune to George Schwin and Curtis Hostetter and bought the daily Chronicle-Herald at Hoopeston, Illinois, we discovered that it was just getting a good start.

OCTOBER 4, 1893.

Biography

A PIONEER PASSES AWAY.

For Sixty-seven Years Mrs. Margaret Little Was a Resident of This City.

At her home, No. 307 north Fifth street, at 1:40 o'clock yesterday occurred the death of one of the oldest residents of Terre Haute, Mrs. Margaret Reeves Little.

The deceased was 72 years of age and had been a resident of Terre Haute sixty-seven years. She had been in poor health for the past few years, though the cause of her death is attributed to heart disease. She was taken suddenly ill early last Tuesday morning and her condition was considered serious from the outset. She lingered in great agony until 1:40 o'clock yesterday when she found relief in death.



MRS. MARGARET LITTLE.

Margaret Reeves was born in Edwardeport, Ind., in 1821, and with her parents came to Terre Haute in the first part of 1830. She has been a resident ever since. In 1830 she was married to Samuel S. Little, who will be remembered by many of the older citizens. She lived happily with Mr. Little until 1860, when he died. The result of this union was nine children, five boys and four girls. Mrs. Little being left a widow with a large family she was compelled to work from early morning till late at night to keep the wolf from the door. With that determination possessed only by a woman she fought the battles of adversity until she had reared her children to the age where they could be a help and a comfort to her, when the tide again turned against her. Misfortune after misfortune followed until the venerable old lady had witnessed the death and burial of all save three of her children.

Mrs. Little was a woman who was not afraid to work. When immingence created a necessity no work was too arduous for her to attempt. Soon after her marriage she took an axe and did a man's work in helping her husband clear the little spot of ground at Fourth and Eagle streets, where but a few years ago stood the cottage known as the "Little Homestead." Mrs. Little saw Terre Haute grow from a small hamlet to its present magnificent proportions, and it was interesting to hear her recite reminiscences and changes

T. H. LITERARY CLUB.

Paper by Vice-Prest. Howard Sandison—Resolutions on the Late Judge B. E. Rhoads.

Next Monday Night Will be Devoted to Memorial Meeting on the Judge.

The Terre Haute Literary Club met last night. There was a large attendance attracted by the announcement that Vice President Howard Sandison, of the Indiana State Normal school, would read a paper on "Medieval Dualism as shown by Dante."

The committee on resolutions in honor of Judge Baskin E. Rhoads reported as follows:

In Memoriam.

Died, at his residence 1107 south Fourth street, in this city, at 8:15 p. m. on Tuesday Jan. 15th 1895 Judge Baskin Rhoads, in the 61st year of his age.

Judge Rhoads was elected a member of the Terre Haute Literary club on Jan. 7th 1884, three years after its organization. In the March following he read an elaborately prepared paper on the Philosophy of Hume.

The range of subjects in which he chiefly delighted may be seen from his choice of them. His subsequent papers were as follows.

May 31st, 1886—The Paradise Lost.
April 2d, 1888—Pope's Rape of the Lock.

March 17th, 1890—Poetry,
January 27th, 1891—The Literature of the law.

Dec. 19th, 1892—Cicero.
Oct. 1st, 1894—Tasso.

Judge Rhoads was elected president of the club on May 22d 1893 to serve for the year ending in May 1894.

As the presiding officer he added to the high esteem in which all of the members held him.

On June 10th, 1889 he responded to a toast at a club banquet held at the residence of Mr. Elisha Havens.

To the above brief narrative of his official connection with the club, and his contributions to its papers, must be added mention of the prominent part he always took in its discussions. It was here he chiefly excelled. So admirable was his diction, so ripe his learning, so graceful his manner and so uniformly courteous and kindly his treatment of those with whom he differed, that he won the admiration and esteem of every member.

DAVID HARTSOCK.

On Sunday, September 28, at Topeka, Kan., occurred the death of David Harstock at the advanced age of 82. He was a resident of Terre Haute a number of years, moving to Topeka in 1868.

He leaves two daughters, Mrs. Julia A. Wiley and Mrs. W. D. Gossett, both residing in Topeka. Mrs. R. B. Thompson of this city as a grandchild.

Many will remember him as a member of the merchant tailoring firm of Hartsock & Bannister.

He began life in Terre Haute as a cutter for D. Arnold & Co., when D. W. Minshall was a member of that firm back in the "fifties." He was de-

purpose, nor in place, memorial of friendship. on all the points heads' character and ample justice has been, no in this regard by purists and co-adjutors in church work and social. That he was a good is known to all. As a and friend he was in ones dependent on him. them to the Father of God of all comfort, and undoubting hope that illness of time, in personae, they shall meet beloved husband, father, end in the land so near. is only the morning ray, as in splendor to nightless

WM. REYBURN HIGGINS
of Mott street Pres-
ch Terre Haute, Ind.

which was by a selected
R. L. Alder, and Mr.
denbeck and Miss Emma

as very effective. They
Three Every Hour," "When
Cloudy Day" and "Is It
Soul?"

all bearers were:

M. J. G. McNutt, E. F.
N. Taylor, D. W. Heary,

A. H. Donham and J.

were the honorary pall
a Junip. Wm. Mack, J.
R. W. Thompson, Judge
of Rockville, Judge R. W.
Birmingham, S. B. Davis, L.
G. W. Faris.

was at Highland lawn

Adopts Resolutions,

appointed by the Vigo
to prepare resolutions on
Judge B. E. Rhoads made
afternoon as follows:

has pleased God in His
dence to remove from our
to the future life our
professional brother,
E. Rhoads on the 15th

had long been an hon-
of the Vigo County Bar
of years was judge of
ourt of this county, be

at we, the members of
County Bar, have,
sudden death or
lost an able and just
lawyer, a courtly and
man and a true friend,
and genial greetings
passed:

resolved that we tender
family our heartfelt and
ay in this hour of their
and that a copy of those
presented to them.

ther that the Circuit and
of this county be re-
ad these resolutions upon
of said courts and that
shed the several news-
city.

Dannidson, David W.
F. McNutt, Isaac N.
Davis, George W. Faris,
John E. Lamb, William
H. Soale, George E.
Markor, John G. McNutt,
Jacob D. Early and S. O.
Lee.

or, Judge Mack, Judge
Davis, G. W. Faris and
m and others delivered
appropriate to the life
member of the bar.

which have taken place during the sixty-seven years. She was one of the oldest of Terre Haute's Christians, having been a member of the Methodist Church during the past half century.

During the past twenty years Little has lived with her only daughter, Miss Lydia, who has been her support, and whose greatest wish was that she might be permitted to see her faithful mother laid to rest free from further earthly tribulation. Besides Miss Lydia three sisters survive the deceased, Mrs. H. H. Cooper, Mrs. William McNutt, wife of T. H. McNutt, and Mrs. Hiram Little, of Independence, Kas. The funeral will take place at the residence, 307 north Fifth street, at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The remains will be interred in Woodlawn cemetery.

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Little, Margaret
Community Affairs File
Vigo County Public Library
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Littlefield Biography (T.H.)

Fifth Wheel, May 1952

representatives of the safety and personnel department) and a representative elected by the drivers, holds regular monthly meetings to hear any matters brought before it pertaining to conduct of the contest and arrives at decisions thereon.

Merit certificate for each month of perfect performance is presented to the driver along with a carton of cigarettes. The big awards will be made at the end of the year at the drivers' Christmas party in the firm's home city, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, and the mayor of the city has promised to be present, as will line president Shirley Mitchell and other officials of the company.

A. S. Groves, director of safety and personnel for Hennis, reports the program was inaugurated in January of this year and that satisfactory results already have been noted in the effect of the contest on overall operation of the fleet.

Serving as an ever present and pleasant reminder to Hennis drivers that safe driving has material rewards as well as being a matter of professional pride and prestige is a big display sign on the Hennis home terminal grounds and reproduction of which appears with this article. Arranged in cooperation with Stabler

Pontiac Company, of Winston-Salem, the sign has, as a real eye-catcher,

a new, latest model Pontiac car. The sign faces U. S. Highway 52.

Terre Haute Man, 93, Wins Contest Conducted on IMTA Radio Program



Roy L. Cheek, president of Terre Haute Motor Carriers, hands \$25.00 check to William Littlefield, of their city, winner of contest to find oldest Hoosier holding Social Security card, during a dinner meeting of that chapter of the Indiana Motor Truck Association. Looking on are some of the members of THMCA.

The Indiana Motor Truck Association's weekly newscast "Indiana Newsreel," carried over five Indiana radio stations, conducted a contest to find the oldest Hoosier man holding a Social Security card. Sixty men, all 80 years of age or older, responded.

Winner was William Littlefield, 93-year-old Terre Haute operator of a parking lot. His place of business is at 8th and Walnut Streets in that city, and last year he missed being in attendance at the lot only two days despite his advanced age. Tied for runner-up honors in the

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Terre Haute — Lafayette — Muncie — Ft. Wayne

contest were three men all aged 91. They are Francis I. Galbraith, Sunman; W. H. Adkins, Martinsville, and Willard W. Terhune, Greenwood.

Mr. Littlefield was honored at a noonday luncheon of the Terre Haute Motor Carriers Association, a chapter of IMTA, on Wednesday, April 16, at which time he was presented with a \$25 check representative of first prize in the contest. He expressed himself as quite pleased with the honor and related some of his personal background, including his experiences raising horses and cattle and as a livestock seller around his home town of Paris, Illinois, before he moved to Terre Haute and began operating a parking lot some years ago. His wife is still living, but his only son, William Littlefield, Jr., who became a prominent Terre Haute attorney, died in 1948.

Several other guests were present at the meeting and a rising vote of thanks was extended to Francis Yenowine, Merchants Freight System, for designing an exhibit which the Terre Haute Motor Carriers displayed at the annual Jaycee's Industrial Show in the Swope Art Gallery. We hope to have a picture of the attractive display in next issue.

South Bend Transport Men Install Officers

The South Bend Transportation Club held installation of officers at its regular monthly meeting on April 11 in the Bronzewood Room of the LaSalle Hotel. The meeting also featured Father, Son and Daughter Night.

Officers for the ensuing year are C. E. McColley, Tucker Freight Lines, president; D. C. Pate, N. J. I. & I. R. R., first vice-president; J. A. Illes, Bendix Home Appliances Division, Avco Corporation, second vice-president; G. D. Land, Short Line Express Company, third vice-president, and L. A. Cochran, Clemans Truck Line, secretary-treasurer.

Directors include J. B. Haas, Bendix Products Division; John McLauchlan, Drewrys Ltd.; R. Primrose, Indiana Northern R. R., and Frank Klimek, Brodbeck Trucking Company. Mr. Haas is Ex-Officio of the club.

The next regular meeting of the club was set for May 12 and was designated Airlines Night.

The trucking industry last year spent nearly 3½ billion dollars for new equipment, according to American Trucking Associations.

May, 1952



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Company _____

Address _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

In the early forties of the last century there came to Terre Haute a nun from the convent of St. Mary's, whose name is well deserving of a place in the records of the Historical Society, for not only is she of interest because of at least two romantic episodes in her life but because of her personality which won her more than ordinary notice, and she became a prominent figure in Terre Haute's social life.

Without any marked good looks as to features, unless one might except the bright, keen, intelligent eyes, she combined an animation of expression and a gracefulness of form and movement which attracted even before attraction was augmented by her conversational cleverness, evincing a well stored mind expressed in an artistic manipulation of words. The tongue could be sharp, too, at times, and a little shaft of sarcasm from her, though rare, in a way guarded her from offenses.

I suppose it must have been known what her family name was and where had been her childhood home, but the knowledge does not seem to have passed to a younger generation. She was always called Sister 'Lochia, as it was abbreviatedly pronounced, but spelled, A-l-o-y-s-e.

She undoubtedly received her education in a convent, and it is surmisable that by the influences there brought to bear she was persuaded to take the veil. Her education must have been liberal for the times, including French, which she spoke with ease.

The first account I am able to give of her is that she was a nun in a convent at Vincennes, greatly beloved by her pupils. Two of them, who afterwards lived in Terre Haute, Mrs. Ralzy Freeman and her twin sister, Mary Richardson, entered the Vincennes convent at nine years of age, and were pupils for nine years there and at St. Mary's, finishing their education at the latter place at the age of eighteen years. Both were devoted to Sister Lochia, whom they knew at both schools. At

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TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

Sister
Lochia

At the opening of the convent at St. Mary's, Sister Lochia was transferred there from Vincennes, and her own story is that she was promised the position of Mother Superior. It is related in the Life of Mother Theodora, which is in our Public Library, that she came to the school scheming for honor and high place (these are not the words of the book, but all of that if not more is implied) that she used sly and underhanded methods, all of which sounds rather jesuitical and not convincing to those who knew her. After she came to Terre Haute and we heard her story, it was so plausible and pathetic that sympathy for her was universal. It seems more likely that there was scheming elsewhere as the complaints appear to have been made by one nun to the Bishop at Vincennes. She was one of three brought from France at the organizing of the St. Mary's convent, and more than likely came with ambitions herself which she hoped to consummate by intriguing against Sister Lochia, whose popularity she clearly perceived. There was unquestionable jealousy, also, instigating the movements. Eventually one of the French nuns, supposedly this one, became Mother Superior.

About this time Sister Lochia became ill, it does not appear that it was a serious illness, but she was obliged to keep her bed, which might as much have been necessary because of the discomforts to which she was subjected. She was put in a basement room with only a pallet to lie on, a fire place furnishing what heat was furnished, which might have been adequate even though the weather was very cold, but for the dwindling supply of fuel; also the coverings of the bed diminished. Then one day a nun came to her and asked her where she would prefer to go, to Vincennes or to Terre Haute. Sister Lochia asked what that question indicated, to which the reply was made that it did not matter, she was simply to make a choice. Then she said that if a decision was to be made at once she would go to Terre Haute. Her belong-

ings were packed for her and she was brought to Terre Haute, going to the home of Mrs. Susan Williams. whose daughter, afterwards, Mrs. Zolezza, if that is the correct spelling, the pronunciation is Zoletse, was a pupil at St. Mary's.

Mrs. Williams was a devout catholic, as was her daughter, and as they were both heartily in sympathy with Sister Lochia others were more inclined to accept her version of the occurrences.

She and Mrs. Williams opened a school, sister entered into the social life of the town, became very popular, and ere long was receiving the marked attention from one of its leading men, and later an engagement resulted and a time for the marriage agreed upon. As the time drew near the gentleman asked for a postponement and a later date was set. Before this time arrived another postponement was asked for. This occurred three or four times and Sister Lochia becoming indignant broke the engagement.

Among the devoted pupils at Vincennes were two girls from Palestine, Illinois, and with them a desultory correspondence had been going on after they left school, and from time to time mention was made by the girls of an engaging widower, who in their estimation spelled "seek no further" for Sister Lochia, and followed urgent appeals for her to visit them and look the situation over for herself. Whether these appeals had any influence toward the breaking of her engagement, it is not beyond conjecture that subconsciously she felt that by so doing she was not hopelessly sacrificing herself to a spinster's life which in her case would have seemed a tragedy, realizing as she must, the lack of any family ties on which to base hope to escape from a lonely old age.

Be that as it may, the following day after the breaking of the engagement found her on her way to Palestine. In just a week's time

the investigation resulted in her marriage to Mr. Wm. Baker, editor of the Palestine newspaper, a man of brilliant intellect, a feature that would appeal to her more than any other, and if she became aware in any way of his inordinate taste for strong drink which brought him to occasional lapses in his brilliant mentality, or to no mentality at all, she evidently had little or no idea of its significance or was indifferent to it.

However, the marriage to all outward appearances proved happy enough. I think I have heard that he reformed under her influence. They came to Terre Haute years later, for how long I do not know, and eventually went to St. Louis, where Mr. Baker died some years afterwards. There were four children besides a daughter by a former marriage of Mr. Baker's, all quite normal children, except this one daughter, who at times displayed similar propensities of her father when under the influence of liquor, at which times the family were not surprised though annoyed by her escapades. As for instance, once when returning home from school she felt a sudden reluctance to climbing a hill on her way. Seeing a cow peacefully grazing nearby, the bright thought occurred to her to press her into service, so grasping her stoutly by the tail, the cow was started up the hill, and thus was Eliza dragged to the top.

It can well be imagined that the sudden marriage of Sister Lochia brought consternation to her friends in Terre Haute, to one particularly, something more bitter than consternation. The poor discarded lover walked the floor of his chamber the entire night, so affirmed the occupant of the room beneath, which makes it clear that it was no jilting spirit that prompted his requests for postponements of the marriage. If Sister Lochia knew his reason one wonders why it did not seem plausible to her, as afterwards his grief would go to prove

it must have been.

Whatever the reason was no one else probably knew.

She lived to quite an advanced age, saw her oldest son a prosperous physician and married, the other two boys established in business, Eliza married and to a man who knew how to keep her in check.

The youngest, Alice, at last accounts, many years ago now, was employed in some way. This was after a visit made to the family by the writer of this little sketch, where much was done to make the visit enjoyable, and after this the last known to her of any of them was during a brief visit to one of the sons, at which time the report was good.

Mrs Matilda Ball manuscript

Clyde Lovellette is back in basketball

Sp SEP 8 1979

By Roy Church
Nixon Newspapers Writer

Community Affairs File

Clyde Lovellette is feeling 9-feet tall these days.

That may come as no surprise to many former National Basketball Association players.

Lovellette, a native of Terre Haute, seemed that tall on many occasions to those who played against him when he was an All-Pro center during his 11 seasons in the league.

But the reason for Lovellette's elation may take a few people by surprise.

Lovellette, a 6-foot-9, 260-pound member of the Terre Haute Police Department's Juvenile Counseling Division for the past several months, is the new head basketball coach at White's High School, one of the Indiana High School Athletic Association's smallest members.

"I feel nine-feet tall," Lovellette said shortly after accepting the position at White's, located six miles south of here.

After retiring from the NBA following the 1964-65 season, Lovellette, a former Vigo County sheriff, suffered frustration in seeking to become a head basketball coach in his native state. He had numerous interviews for bigger, better jobs at universities, colleges, junior colleges and larger high schools around the country, but didn't pursue the positions.

Asked why not, Lovellette responded:

"I feel God wants me at White's."

He quickly added: "I think," and then told "a true story."

"When St. Anthony's (a small Catholic school on Cape Cod in Massachusetts where Lovellette taught and coached basketball during the 1977-78 school year) closed I was driving home one day feeling very depressed. I didn't know what I was going to do. I was really down.

"Suddenly something reached in the car and sat me up straight and a voice told me everything would be okay.

"I'd never had the feeling before. It shook me like my mother used to shake me to get my attention.

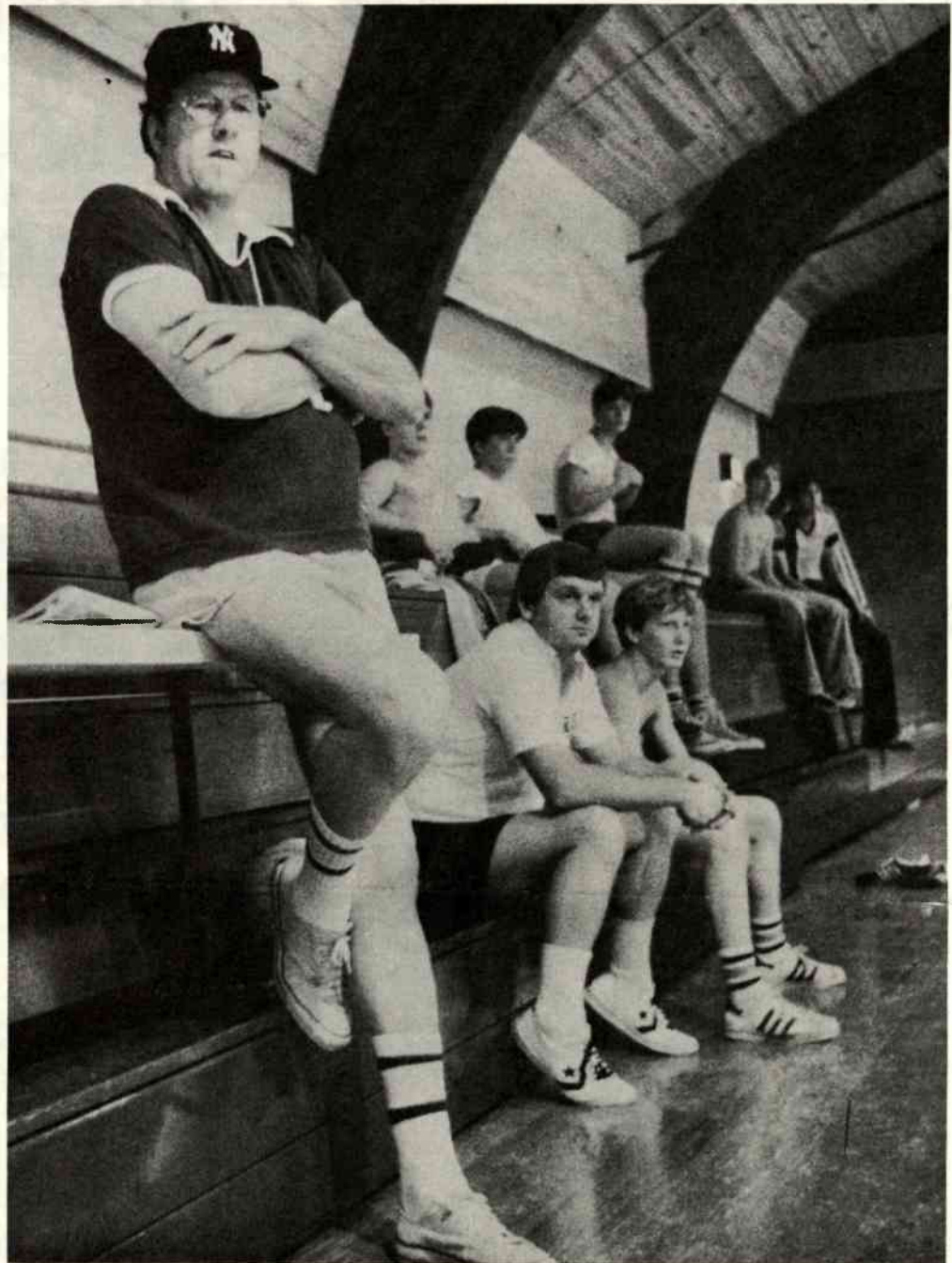
"When I got home there was a letter from White's asking me if I was interested in going there as head basketball coach. I said to myself, 'This has got to be a sign. This must be what God wants me to do.'

However, the job was offered to someone else.

Lovellette remembered: "I was really disappointed after the superintendent called last year and explained the situation to me. It was hard to believe that it was nothing more than a breath of air in the car that day."

Lovellette returned to Indiana last fall to work at the Elks Club and later went back to work for the Terre Haute Police Department.

During the next 10 years, Lovellette was the proverbial "jack of all trades, master of none." He spent two stints with the Wabash Valley Broadcasting Corp. in Terre Haute as a sportscaster and advertising salesman,



Clyde Lovellette and Kern Bough (sitting at right) watch the boys' basketball practice in White's gymnasium. Bough, a Peru social studies teacher, helped Lovellette this summer as Lovellette prepared for his new duties.

served four years as sheriff, sold cars and raised Angus Cattle in Charleston, Ill., was an administrative assistant to Illinois Gov. Richard Ogilvie, was executive director of a senior citizens' volunteer program, administrator of a convalescent center and part-time coach.

Lovellette's first coaching assignment was as assistant coach to Howard Garrett at Lakeland Junior College in Mattoon, Ill., for two seasons.

Garrett left after the second season (1974-75) and Lakeland offered the head job to Lovellette. He refused because there wasn't a teaching position available.

"I'm a firm believer that a coach has to be with the kids all day long -- in the classroom, in the hallways," Lovellette said. "You can't show up at 3 o'clock, practice for two hours and leave 'em.

"I've had a lot of offers like that and I have turned 'em all down."

In 1976, Lovellette returned to Terre Haute to work as a counselor for the juvenile division of the police department and began working on his master's degree at Indiana State University. He plans to finish next summer.

Later that year, the Lovellettes bought an old captain's house in South Harwich, Mass., and remodeled the downstairs into a gift shop.

"We had always vacationed on Cape Cod because my wife's father lived there. When my wife wanted to move there I went along with her. I'm easy to get along with," Lovellette said. "In the back of mind, however, was that secret desire to be a head coach."

In January 1977 Lovellette joined his wife

on Cape Cod and began teaching at Cape Cod Tech in the special education program. He also coached lacrosse.

The following year he taught science at St. Anthony's in New Bedford and posted a 7-12 record in his first season as a head basketball coach.

When St. Anthony's closed and White's first contact with him didn't materialize, Lovellette tried working in the gift shop.

"It didn't work. I was too big to handle those little gifts and it drove me wild helping the little old ladies pick out a trinket to take home," Lovellette said.

"I told my wife I was going home (Terre Haute) to find a teaching job. The job market was extremely tight in Massachusetts."

He returned and took a job as club manager at the Elks Country Club in Terre Haute. He soon quit to again try his hand at politics.

Lovellette ran for mayor this time, but lost last May's Republican primary. He went back to work at the juvenile division.

After visiting the White's campus for the first time in June and talking to school officials, Lovellette said, "This has got to be the place for me. God or somebody has directed me here."

"It's not a big, fancy job," he continued, "but Clyde Lovellette's had his glory. Now it's time to give myself to these kids."

Lovellette, a member of the Indiana All-Stars in 1948, was named to the Silver Anniversary team in 1973. He also has been inducted into Basketball Hall of Fame in Springfield, Mass.

Lovellette has five children -- three daughters by his first marriage which ended in divorce and two sons by adoption by his second marriage. He recently moved his wife, Judy, and youngest son, Robb, to Wabash from Cape Cod.

"I was having the same sort of depression one night in my apartment recently," Lovellette said. "I had the feeling nobody wanted me. Some said I was too old and so forth and so on."

"Then the phone rang and it was Mr. (Steve) Walther (White's High School principal). He asked me if I was interested in coming to White's as assistant basketball coach."

"I jumped at the opportunity."

Then, within the week, the head coach resigned and Lovellette was offered the job as head coach. Nothing could have pleased the 48-year-old Hoosier more.

Lovellette is one of the great success stories evolving from what is commonly referred to as "Hoosier Hysteria." In 1948 he graduated from Garfield High School, Terre Haute.

As a junior, Lovellette took Garfield to the championship game of the IHSAA state tournament. The big center led all scorers in the game with 25 points, but Shelbyville won the title 68-58.

At the University of Kansas, Lovellette earned three varsity letters in basketball, was all-conference three years in what then was the Big Seven (the present Big Eight minus Oklahoma State) and was an All-American three times.

Twice he led the nation in scoring. In 1952, Lovellette led Kansas to the NCAA national championship and he was named the NCAA Player of the Year. Kansas beat St. John's that year for the title in Seattle.

Lovellette was one of seven Kansas players chosen to compete for the U.S. in the 1952 Olympics in Helsinki, Finland.

"In those days, you kept playing after you won the NCAA title. After beating St. John's, we played the NIT champion, LaSalle, and beat them, then we met the AAU champ, Peoria (Ill.) Catepillar, and got beat by two points," Lovellette recalled.

"They took seven Kansas players, five from Peoria and two from the Phillips 66 Oilers to the Olympics."

As usual, the U.S. basketball team won the Olympic gold medal, defeating the Russians twice along the way.

"Going to the Olympics and representing the United States has to be the biggest thrill in my entire basketball career," Lovellette said. "To be one of 500 athletes representing the U.S. against all the countries of the world..."

"Winning the gold medal was icing on the cake."

Lovellette began his storied pro career with the Minneapolis Lakers after one

season with the Phillips 66 Oilers. The fabled George Mikan was the Lakers' captain.

Minneapolis won two NBA championships during Lovellette's four-year stay. He then spent one year with the Cincinnati Royals before joining the St. Louis Hawks in 1958.

St. Louis, led by Hall of Famer Bob Pettit, battled the Boston Celtics for the NBA championship four of the five years that Lovellette was there, but lost all four.

In 1963, Lovellette joined the Celtics and played on two championship teams before retiring in 1965.

Spectator

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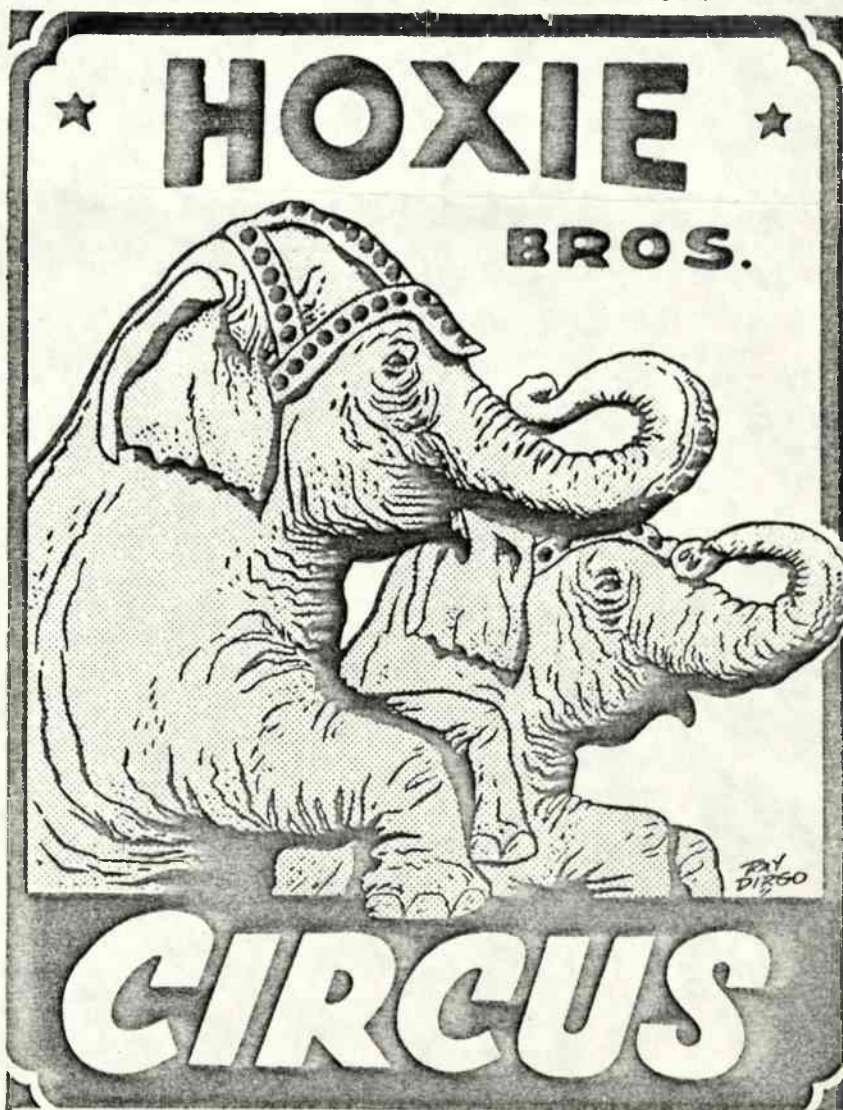
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Jury B. Loving

50 Years of Loving Care

New Goshen Physician Leads Busy Life

By EULETA TURNER
Tribune Staff Writer

Residents of the New Goshen area of northwestern Vigo County have been receiving "tender Loving care" for more than 50 years.

And the man administering the treatment is Dr. Jury Baker Loving, now 80, who this week was honored for 34 years of serving as attending physician at the New Goshen Well-Child Clinic.

From his native Culpeper County in the historically rich Colonial Virginia countryside where his parents taught school and engaged in farming, the young Dr. Loving came to Vigo County in May 1924 at the encouragement of his uncle, Dr. William G. Shadrach, who was then practicing medicine in Universal.

He established his initial practice in New Goshen where it has continued to flourish at the steady, healthy pace of an adopted-Midwesterner who apparently has that "cool, calm and collected" admonition "down pat" as a philosophy for living.

His demeanor obviously belies the heavy patient load that has attended his half-century in the Wabash Valley — his obstetrical cases alone numbering more than 5,000 deliveries. However, this portion of his practice was terminated two years ago.

Because his father taught school and the family followed him to whatever school he was serving at the time, Dr.

See related photo on page 19

Loving never had a teacher other than his father or mother until he entered the Medical College of Virginia (Richmond) where he received his M.D. degree May 30, 1922.

He served one year's internship at St. Luke's Hospital of Richmond with his pre-medical studies having been accomplished at the University of Richmond where his uncle, Dr. Robert Edward Loving, a graduate of Johns Hopkins University, was a member of the faculty.

He has some interesting stories to tell concerning his medical school days, some of them involving charity "OB" cases he was required to serve to fulfill graduation requirements.

Similarly, his recollection of local happenings involves such things as coal mine disasters wherein he would be required to administer initial treatment to victims "on the bottom" (mining terminology for bottom of the shaft). He explained that "in the old days, they (the miners) thought it was dangerous to bring a man out into the good air too quickly after an underground mishap."

Although, he appeared to place little credence in the belief, he explained that the practice of gradual transfer to "the top" (ground level) had to do with underground methane gas and pressures.

Some of the New Goshen area mines

Community Affairs File

TS MAY 22 1977

Dr. Loving mentioned were Pine Ridge, Shirkieville, Bickett No. 2 (north of Libertyville), Bunsen at Universal, Jackson Hill No. 6 (west of Universal), Jackson Hill No. 5, Miami No. 9 and 4, Submarine at Tecumseh, Miami No. 6 at Shephardsville and Grant.

Submarine was so named because it "tunneled back under the Wabash River," he noted, adding that "Shirkieville was named for three Shirkie brothers who owned the mine and for whom the area also was named."

Aside from his medical practice, Dr. Loving at heart is still the farm-loving person of his youth.

He spends most every morning at the 122-acre tract he owns east of New Goshen, tending a vegetable garden he has planted on the tillable land set among some rolling hills and woodlands.

The yard of his medical office building and adjacent residence shows the handiwork of his horticulture ability— blooming flowers growing neatly and well-tended among the evergreen landscaping, all surrounded by white picket fence.

He and his wife, the former Mary Alice Franklin, New Goshen native, have two daughters—Miss Mary Janet Loving, St. Anthony Hospital medical technician for 10 years and now studying at Indiana State University for a medical technology degree, and Mrs. Darrell (Nancy Alice) Bratt of Farmington.

Mich., a housewife, mother, registered nurse and school teacher.

In addition to his "real life" family, Dr. Loving counts Mrs. May B. Smith a very important member of his "medical" family. She is a widowed resident of New Goshen and has served as his office receptionist since April 9, 1951—26 years.

Now having virtually terminated his hospital cases at Terre Haute's Union and Clinton's Vermillion County Hospital, the good doctor, who one local admirer described as "eternally youthful," is a member of the Vigo County Medical Society, American Medical Association, Indiana Medical Association and the Aesculapian Society of the Wabash Valley.

Concerning his medical school days and World War I, Dr. Loving recalled he trained in a "Students Army Training Corps" regularly for prospective military service in the Medical Corps, something akin to contemporary ROTC activities on college and university campuses.

However, that existed in the early days of his med school studies and was terminated by the Armistice before his graduation might have placed him in military service.

Questioned concerning plaudits of friends and associates bestowed upon him this week, sources close to Dr. Loving said "he has really enjoyed this week."

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DR. J. B. LOVING, New Goshen physician for more than half a century, is pictured in front of his medical office entrance through which thousands of patients have passed for treatment and friendly medical advice, some numbering to the second and third generation of New Goshen families.

Photo by House of Photography

Luce, Luetta

Biography

Clinton Woman Is 100 — For A While

5 APR 13 1981

By DAVE DELANEY
Star State Editor

CLINTON, Ind. — Relatives recently came from near and far to help Luetta Luce celebrate her 99th birthday.

At least they thought they were celebrating the 99th birthday of this near life-long resident of the Clinton area who, for the past four years, has called the Vermillion Convalescent Center home.

Why even President Ronald Reagan sent a birthday card from Washington, D.C. marking the occasion.

However a couple days after the birthday party just how old Mrs. Luce actually is came into question. Mrs. Luce's daughter, Mrs. Fred W. Thomas of Clinton, made a startling discovery. Going through some of her mother's papers she came upon a three-year-old Vermillion County tax record.

This document indicated her mother had turned 100 — and not 99 — April 2. Said Mrs. Thomas: "It looked like someone had made a big mistake somewhere along the line."

The STAR decided to investigate.

A clerk at the Edgar County Courthouse at Paris, Ill., where Mrs. Luce was born said they don't have birth records on file prior to 1916. She suggested the paper call the state capitol at Springfield and ask for the Bureau of Vital Statistics. They should be able to pinpoint the date exactly.

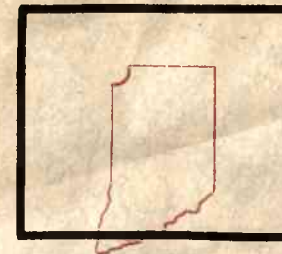
Not so.

A clerk in that office said they too had no birth records for Edgar County prior to 1916. So after "possibly being 100" for a couple days, family members decided Mrs. Luce was most likely 99. The feeling was someone had made a typing error on her tax record for that year.

Mrs. Luce apparently was born April 2, 1882, at Paris to Francis M. and Sara Catherine Perry Clark. However she lived most of her life in Clinton as had her parents before her.

Says her daughter: "From the Vermillion nursing home you can see the hill where my mother's parents lived for years."

She married Lawrence W. Luce on February 7, 1900, and they had nine



Indiana

children. Her husband died several years ago.

The six girls: Lois H. Peck of Pompano Beach, Fla.; Lila Hayslett of Indianapolis; Marie Broulette of Warrenville, Ill.; Dorothy I. Sweazey of Clinton and Mary Catherine Thomas of Clinton. Mrs. Ruth Lock is now deceased.

Three were three sons. Pearl W. Luce lives in Clinton, while Lawrence Ace Luce died some years ago and Harry Leo Luce was killed in World War II.

The long-time Clinton resident has 48 grandchildren, 21 great-grandchildren and 14 great-great-grandchildren.

"She's still very much a part of our family," says her daughter, who adds Mrs. Luce still has a sweet tooth and a fondness for candy and ice-cream.

"The big things in her life have always been children, cooking and flowers," continues Mrs. Thomas.

Luetta Luce was 22 years old when Wilbur and Orville Wright made history's first flight. However she's never been in an airplane.

For many years her favorite television show was Hee-Haw and she's also watched many installments of The Lawrence Welk Show.

As for the birthday greetings from the President, Mrs. Thomas says her niece, Sally Hearnley of Mahomet, Ill., is going to pick out a frame in Champaign and have it mounted.

It's sure to be hung in a conspicuous spot on the wall.

(over)

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100 or 99? Luetta Luce didn't really know how old she was when some tax papers were discovered. Now her family claims she's really 99.

W. H. 0109. Luckett, Dr. 77-48
Date Mar. 9, 1940

No. 2 D12 E84 F135
JCC/BDK

CITIZENS HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

INDIANAPOLIS

Community Affairs File

Dr. C. L. Luckett, Surgeon

211 Fairbanks Block, Terre Haute, Indiana

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C(oen) L. Luckett, b. at French Lick, Ind., July 1, 1892; s. of Dr. Luther P. and Mary Jane (Lambdin) Luckett.

Dr. Luther P. Luckett, b. in Henderson, Ky., in 1866. His father, David Luckett, was b. in Ky., and about the time of the Civil War, settled on a farm near English, Ind. He later entered the hotel business at English, and cont. that occupation the remainder of his life. The Luckett family, which is of English origin, came to the American Colonies, and settled in Va., later in Ky., and finally in Ind. Members of the family served in the Rev. War. Dr. Luther P. Luckett graduated from the Dept. of Medicine, Univ. of Louisville (Ky.), with an M. D. deg., in 1890, and later took post-graduate work in London and Paris. He practiced medicine at French Lick, Ind. until 1897, at which time he came to Terre Haute, Ind., where he practiced medicine and surgery the remainder of his life. He d. in Nov. 1929. His wife, Mary Jane (Lambdin) Luckett, was b. in Ind., in 1870, and d. in Apr. 1917. Her father, Franklin Lambdin, a native of Ind., entered Govt. land near English, in Crawford Co., Ind., and engaged in farming. Members of the Lambdin family served in the Rev. War, having emigrated to the Colonies prior to the war. Dr. Luther P. and Mary Jane (Lambdin) Luckett are buried in Highland Lawn Cemetery, in Terre Haute. They were the parents of one child, Coen L. Luckett.

C. L. Luckett, the subject of this sketch, attended Culver (Ind.) Military Sch. in 1908. He graduated from Wiley High Sch. in Terre Haute, in 1910, the Univ. of Illinois, B. A., in 1914, and Johns Hopkins Univ., M. D., in 1917. In 1918, he served an internship at the Union Memorial Hosp., Baltimore, Md. He then enlisted for service in the World War, and served as a 1st lieut., in Base Hosp. No. 104, near Bordeaux, France. He was hon. disch. from service in Aug. 1919. Dr. Luckett ret'd. to Terre Haute, and practiced medicine in assn. with his father, until the latter's death, in 1929. Since that time he has conducted a private practice of his profession, limiting his work to major surgery. Dr. Luckett is a mem. of the following: Blue Lodge, F. and A. M., Commandery (K. T.), Consistory (32nd deg.), and Shrine; Am. Med. Assn.; Ind. State Med. Assn.; Vigo County Med. Soc. (past pres.); Terre Haute Acad. of Medicine; Am. Coll. of Surgeons (a fellow; has been affiliated with this orgn. since 1931); Aesculapian Soc. of Wabash Valley (the oldest med. soc. west of the Alleghany Mountains);

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I. H. Biography - Luckett, Dr. C. L.

CITIZENS HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

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Elks Lodge; Terre Haute Country Club; Vigo County Chapter, Citizens Hist. Assn.; and Meth. Ch. His hobby is bridge. Dr. Luckett owns several thoroughbred saddle horses. He and his family enjoy horseback riding.

On Sept. 1, 1921, Dr. Luckett married Margaret Burns, dau. of Uriah C. and Ada (Fox) Burns. Uriah C. Burns, who is decd., was a coal dealer in Terre Haute, where his widow resides at the present time. Mrs. Luckett is interested in civic, community, theatrical, and club work. She is a mem. of the League of Terre Haute Women. Dr. and Mrs. Luckett are the parents of 1 child, Mary Ann Luckett, b. in Terre Haute, June 21, 1922. She now is a student in Smith College.

Daily Express Tuesday Sept 21, 1880 p 3 col 3

from President Gre which the writer as have resig have will

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P was in tl Sim Pain men agal was prot crow

L Dulcigno reports t war have been t coast. This is sup for the demonstr A Conetantino the Porte is using avoid the naval de a general insurre place.

LONDON, Sept. Gnadian Ragusa c as follows: A for just arrived here that Risa Pasha and would not c Dulcigno to Mc did not leave Scu The reported disp to attempt the sur a feint. Risa I living with the League at Scutari Porte and the dete British and some lead to the combi danelles.

LONDON, Sept. Gravosa says: A representatives of British man-of-wa 16th inst, an Eng instructions to in Montenegro, and tati and present to commander, a for render of Dulci This is probably u are masters of the hometan Albanian trict, who are an Montenegro, open tion of the Sulta can be done until are removed to a

LONDON, Sept. Gravosar reports t sent to Montenegro ed at Scutari, d

POLICE COURT.
 Geo. Ackers, drunk, \$6.50; committed.
 James Burk, drunk, \$6.50; committed.
 Wm. Walker, drunk, \$6.50; staid.
 Patrick Kavanaugh, drunk, \$6.50; committed.
 Kate Ickes, disorderly conduct, \$7.50; committed.
 Lydia Ickes, disorderly conduct, \$7.50; committed.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.
 Hillary Alvey to Josiah Hickin, 1.25 acres in section 10, Sugar Creek township, \$100
 Lewellen B. Staley to Josiah Hicklin, northwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 10, Sugar Creek township, \$1,400.
 Wm. A. Budd to James W. Hall, in-lot 5 in Youngstown, \$100.
 Wm. H. Mahan to May E. Wyeth, 5.75 acres in section 33, Harrison township, for \$5,000.
 Richard Dunnigan to Cornelia Prevo, north half of south half of east fraction of section 35, Prairieton, \$2,000.
 Catherine J. Adams to Fannie A. Ralph, in-lot 3, Preston's subdivision, \$350.
 Drake Burton to Fannie K. Crawford, in-lot 3 in Roach & McGaughey's subdivision, for \$300.

PERSONAL.
 Frank Ross has returned to Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Eugene Debs returned yesterday evening from Chicago.
 Miss Lou Kibbon returned to Indianapolis yesterday afternoon.
 M. A. Murphy, of the Orkland Herald, was in the city yesterday.
 Lewis R. Warren left for Bellevue college, New York city, yesterday.
 Emil Bauer has gone East to lay in a stock of new goods of newest styles.
 Judge D. P. Baldwin passed through the city yesterday en route to Evansville.
 Mrs. T. M. Robbins, of Crawfordsville, is visiting Conductor Admiral, of the C. & E. I. R. R.
 Geo. W. Robertson and wife, of Monticella, Ind., were at the Terre Haute house, last evening.
 Miss Maggie Mitchell, of Kansas, Ill., has returned to this city, and is at Mrs. Dr. Mitchell's.

Al. Overhalts, of the News, made a flying trip over into Illinois Saturday returning yesterday.
 W. C. Ewing, connected with the Columbus, O., buggy company is in the city in the interest of that firm.
 Judge D. P. Baldwin, of Logansport, Republican candidate for attorney general, was in the city yesterday.
 Robert Cox returned from Europe, yesterday, where he has just completed a six-years course in mechanical engineering.
 Judge David S. Gooding, of Greenfield, a prominent Democratic orator, stopped over here Sunday on his way home from a stumping tour.
 Mrs. Judge Sneeks and Miss Ellen Sneed, who have been the guests of Mrs. Col. McClean, left for their home in Austin, Texas, yesterday.

Henry Shaulton is carpentering for T. E. Snapp.
 Charlie Lamb is at present engaged in "pressing brick," but it is to be hoped that he will soon obtain an easier position, as it already begins to tell on his constitution.
 John Vendel is working at the shoemaking trade.
 Mike Carey has returned to his old position on the railroad.
 Frank Morrison has accepted a position as bailiff in Lew Hay's office.
 James Shewmaker is taking contracts for carpenter work.
 James Fagin is engaged as a laborer near the rolling mill.
 It will be seen that they have all identified themselves with the business interests of the city and will aid in developing the natural resources which will eventually make Terre Haute the great city which it is designed to become.

Death of John B. Ludiwici.
 At half past 12 o'clock yesterday, John B. Ludiwici died at his residence, 1,000 south Sixth street, of paralysis of the brain, after an illness of several weeks.
 The deceased was born on June 17th, 1809; at Rhein on Ems in Westphalia, Prussia. He embarked for this country April 7th, 1831, and located in Terre Haute in 1850. He reached Philadelphia August 10th, 1831, where he engaged in brass moulding business and was married in that city to Miss Elizabeth Althans, July 27th, 1836. He afterward removed to Illinois near St. Louis where he remained until 1840 and then went to Cincinnati where he was a retail grocer until 1880 when, as above stated, he came to this city and has since been an active and energetic business man. His first enterprise here was in the wholesale and retail grocery line, but he dealt principally in boots and shoes and built up, with prudence and energy, a considerable fortune. In 1855-6 he built the National House. He served two terms in the City Council and one as Commissioner, and has long been identified with the business interests of this community. The news of his death will be received by his many friends with deep regret. Possessed as he was with tireless energy, and good business qualifications, his loss will create a vacuum which will be hard to fill.
 The funeral services will take place at 2:30 to-morrow.

Temperance.
 On Sunday morning several members of the W. C. T. U. met at the station house, at nine o'clock, for the purpose of holding religious services with the prisoners, and had an hour of scripture reading, song and prayer; again in the afternoon, from three to four o'clock they held services at the jail and from there they went to the Union depot where the organ and choir preceded them. Rev. Parry opened the meeting and was followed by engineer Lyons and Mrs. L. E. Scott with interesting short speeches. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a large and attentive audience greeted them, and it is believed the hour spent there was a

he sword, belt and sash most popular military Joseph's fair, will com-

was found Sunday on outh and Ohio. The them by calling at the of police.

ward meeting at head-a committeeman will be vacancy caused by Wm. ment as chief of the fire.

of Vincennes will meet sbyterian church of this vening, September 29th, installing Rev. Thos. at church.

urnal: The Indianapo-nagement to-day put on ular freight trains each in through between In-re Haute only.

representing the Narrow is in the city yesterday hirty laborers at \$1.50 n that road. The road ushed through to Effing-

a of the Fourth ward ng at Republican head- vening for the pur- a ward organization. large turn out, as there eomplish.

in the north side of Main ad Third streets are in everal persons have hurt pping on a broken grate. front of the St. Clair be repaired.

a variety concert was Tip-Top saloon owned ay on Main street, be- Seventh. Three actors arance, Kelly & Welch The room was crowded.

lge of the Independent ers will meet in Odd ain street, this morning. from all parts of the ent. J. D. Pouch, New , Fort Wayne; Sidney rmony, arrived yesterday

ie boys entered the Sec- house, on Seventh street, deal of mischief in the p books, breaking ink- ng desks, etc. It is pret- own who the miscreants are liable to be made This is not the first time een entered and damage

ion proclamation will be a city by the colored peo- t the hall used as Repub- ers. Rev. N. Nichols, of other speakers will be

Omer Lunsford, Wiley Grad, ^{Teib-Star} Promoted By American Oil

Omer C. Lunsford, a former Terre Haute resident and 1923 graduate of Wiley High School, has been appointed assistant vice president of the American Oil Co.

Lunsford, who was advertising manager for the Wiley year-book, joined the company in 1924 as a clerk in Indianapolis. He served in marketing posts in several cities.

For the past year, Lunsford has been director of cost control for American Oil. He was reared in Terre Haute and Anderson, and served in World War II.

A native of Anderson, Lunsford was one of three original volunteers for the International Executive Service Corps.

Lunsford, who served with the U. S. Navy during World War II, was American Oil Distribution manager in New York for an eight-state region when he took leave of absence to volunteer for Executive Service corps work.

Lunsford has served in marketing posts in Green Bay, Detroit, the general office in Chicago, Milwaukee, and New York.

Since joining Standard Oil (Indiana) 44 years ago, Lunsford's entire business career has been with that firm and its domestic marketing subsidiary, the American Oil Company. Over the years, his work has been concentrated in marketing, management, organization, cost accounting and auditing, record



OMER LUNSFORD

simplification and profit evaluation and credit operations.

During World War II, he served as an officer on the staff of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy. His duties included material procurement, inspection, contract negotiation and demobilization procedures.

In 1962, Lunsford was reassigned from his position as division manager (operations and administrative) of the Milwaukee Marketing Region to a similar post in the New York Region of the American Oil Co.

Born Oct. 2, 1905, in Anderson, Lunsford grew up in Terre Haute and attended schools here. He was graduated from Wiley High School in 1923 and continued his education at the University of Wisconsin and Harvard Business School.

Lunsford, William L. Chapman, an Argentinian, a partner in the accounting firm of Price Waterhouse, Peat & Co., and Benjamin B. Smith, a retired

Los Angeles lawyer and businessman were the first three to respond when President Johnson called for volunteers for the new "Businessman's Peace Corps" in 1964.

In June of 1967, Lunsford returned from his leave of absence with the "Businessman's Peace Corps" and rejoined American Oil as project director of data systems planning.

His International Executive Service Corps responsibilities included working with government officials in Central America to set up projects. Operations under his guidance were established in Panama, Costa Rica, Honduras and Nicaragua.

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